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SFRY DAILY ON SOVIET, POLISH, ROMANIAN POLEMICS

AU171823 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 83 p 2

[Dusan Simic "International Review" column: "Fierce Discussion"]

[Excerpts] Shultz' widely publicized diplomatic mission to the Middle East concluded last week without immediate result. A large international conference of the OECD ministers in Paris conclused "with a higher degree of harmony," according to one of the participants. Elections were held -- local ones in Spain -- and other elections were announced -- general elections in Britain.

If we were to search for something outside this routine, something new on the international scene, it is probably above all the fierce polemics that have been exchanged in both directions across the borders of three countries of East Europe, apparently out of the blue. Although public debates between newspapers and individuals of the several states of this part of the world are rare, their tone is usually fierce. This can be said to apply fully to the majority of the contributions in the present polemics, above all to the three attacks in the Soviet journals NOVOYE VREMYA and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, of which two were directed against Bucharest and the third against Warsaw. The same applies to one of the replies, the one in the Bucharest journal ROMANIA LITERARA. Only the reply in Warsaw POLITYKA is, for the time being, noticeably more moderate in tone than the fierce attack.

Jointly and Separately

What imparts undoubted significance to this discussion and makes it an important omen is above all the fact that the three offensive articles in the Soviet papers were fired off almost simultaneously and they concern articles which appeared in the two allied countries at very different times and for the most part a long time ago. Another significant fact is that those who were the targets of the attacks were not anonymous persons in the two countries but public figures with prominent functions in the state and party apparatus. They included a member of the highest party leadership: Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and a vice premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski. On the Polish side, such an eminent public personality is accompanied by a number of intellectuals who were very much involved in the struggle that the PZPR conducted during the entire "renaissance" period following August 1980, and not only until the military assumption of power in December 1982 but after it.

Only the completely uninitiated could therefore miss the far-reaching role played by the three articles in the Moscow press. They all contain something in common and something that distinguishes the ones addressed to Bucharest from the NOVOYE VREMYA article which criticizes Warsaw POLITYKA. What they have in common is the warning to the political structures of the two countries about something that Moscow considers unacceptable. However, in the case of Romania, both tone and subject matter resemble very much the public polemics which developed between Moscow and Bucharest in the sixties and seventies. The subject matter chiefly concerns views on history and the relationship between the class and the national elements, and as a rule the tone is sharp on both sides. It was so in the past and is so at present. What is new is that the polemics are being renewed after a long interruption, during which such disputes were discussed behind the scenes at the level of political leaderships.

Vital Link

The attack on POLITYKA, however, goes beyond what has been happening between Moscow and Warsaw. The Soviet papers indeed knew in 1980 and 1981 how to make a sharp attack on individual Polish personalities, but they always attacked persons outside the official structures who had criticized these structures. This time it is one of the great intellectual institutions of the Polish renaissance -- we would dare say even a key one -- not only after 1980 but much earlier, too. If anything constituted a vital link between the party and state leadership and the Polish intellectual public, it was POLITYKA from the historic October 1956 on, just as in the personal sense it was Mieczyslaw Rakowski, for almost all this time its chief editor and now a vice premier.

His support for military power after December 1981, and with him the support of POLITYKA, were precious and rare bridges which the military power in those days had with a considerable part of its own and the foreign public.

Both in the case of Rakowski and in the case of POLITYKA it was understood that this support presupposed that margin of freedom of thought and expression which Polish intellectuals consider to have been won a long time ago. At times, this was nothing more than an intellectual coquetry and enlightened interpretations of official views. But at other times it was more than that: It was an inquisitive search for the roads of socialist development which would be adapted to the Polish traditions and mentality and which would lead the country out of the vicious cycle of the crises that have been inexorably recurring, the most conspicious expression of them being the mass rebellions of workers in 1956, 1970, and 1980.

The article by a certain Andrey Ryzhov is not a very subtle attack precisely on this margin and this search. From time to time the article sounds not like a debate nor even polemics, but like a call for responsibility.

POLITYKA is blamed not only for publishing articles which search for the country's ways of building socialism, not only for possibly writing about the passing of Yalta (although the editors of the newspaper assert that in this case the intention of the article was deliberately distorted), but also because it published an interview with a Japanese foreign minister and, specifically, for printing what he said. It is blamed even for printing in its pages a poem with pessimistic tones.

Thesis and Counterthesis

An article of such content and tone has not been seen for some time and the question is whether it reflects merely the temperament, personal style, and views of its author, who is unknown to the public at large, or indicates some sharper tendencies.

This is a question to which only subsequent developments will provide an answer. One of the questions which Ryzhov's article left unanswered seems to have received a reply in a certain way. Although the NOVOYE VREMYA article purports throughout to defend the PZPR from what it calls the "political mimicry" of Warsaw POLITYKA, it runs, at least in one detail, directly against what has been the well-known policy of the Polish party: in the passage where Ryzhov says that "the frontal attack of the counterrevolution in Poland began in August 1980."

The latest explanation of General Jaruzelski, head of the Polish party and state, on this problem reads as follow:

"I wish once again to repeat and to stress: The party and the people's power support the view which we have expressed several times, that the workers' protest in 1980 was justified. We confirm the understanding for their class intentions expressed in the slogan, 'Socialism yes, distortions no.'"

The quotation is from a speech which the general gave on Saturday, 7 May. The NOVOYE VREMYA article was broadcast from Moscow on Thursday, 5 May.

CEMA SESSION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY OPENS IN SOFIA

AU171551 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- The 40th session of the CMEA Standing Commission on the Light Industry opens here today. Delegations from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia take part in it. The possibilities for expanding the multilateral contacts in the production and technological equipment of the light industry enterprises will be discussed at the session. Proposals will be made for direct contacts in the use of microprocessor technology in the light, the wood-prcessing and polygraphic industry.

Tommorrow the guests will visit one of the biggest ready-to-wear enterprise in the Bulgarian capital -- the "Vitosha" factory.

In the field of techno-scientific cooperation the Bulgarian light industry takes part in the development of more than 30 themes on a multilateral basis. Her contribution is chiefly in enriching the assortment of the knitwear products and non-woven textiles. In the last ten years over 120 Bulgarian-made products have been awarded gold medals at international exhibitions.

PZPR'S MICHALEK RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATES

LD182027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A 3-day session of leaders of the central unions and cooperative councils of CEMA countries has begun in Warsaw. Meetings between representatives of this sphere of the economy serve to promote the economic intergration and cooperation of the socialist states on the platform of the international cooperatives union. The separate delegations today presented reports on current issues concerning the activity of the central unions and cooperative councils in their respective countries. They also discussed ways to implement the long-term cooperation program in the area of streamlining technology and resources until 1990. The cooperation program submitted to the participants in the session contains specific moves relating to inventions, technological progress, increasing goods resources, and at the same time presents the principles of democracy within cooperatives.

Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met the heads of the individual delegations. Speaking of the achievements and problems of the cooperative movement in Poland, Michalek pointed out that a series of positive changes are taking place, particularly in the areas of agricultural production and implementation of the economic reform assumptions.

BTA OBSERVER ON REAGAN'S 'SUPERARMAMENT' COURSE

AU181546 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 18 May 83

[By BTA observer Todor Stoyanov: "Super Armament -- Super Dangers"]

[Text] Sofia, May 18 -- It is a well known paradox that a source of misfortune can be both the underdevelopment and the overdevelopment.

The speech of President Reagan before businessmen on Monday and his press conference on Tuesday testify to the fact that the American President, through the MX missiles, is pushing the policy further towards the superarmament of the country. In this way Washington is steering towards new risk-ridden points, grounded by the over development of nuclear arsenals. The super-armament is already a source of super dangers not only for the United States, but for the whole of the world as well.

Even President Reagan -- an apologist of this policy, seems to have felt the inconvenience of the vulnerable logics of his own concept, when he said that "...it sounds stupid to manufacture missiles in order to get rid of them". But the acknowledged inconvenience is not only a manifestation of political speculation, for it is meant to make acceptable the process of superarmament as a "necessity" [words indistinct] future disarmament thus concealing its essence of a power factor for the extraction of one-sided concessions on the part of the Soviet Union.

Such a dubious value is seen also in the stipulations of President Reagan that the world can go to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe triggered by "some fool, maniac or by mistake". If the higher piles of weapons will admittedly only increase the possibility for foolishness, mania or errors to open the valve of apocalypse then why is President Reagan continuing the process of superarmament.

What is more superarmament in itself is a nourishing media for the growth of mistrust and suspicion, and potential errors.

The whole philosophy of the policy of Mr Reagan for the superarmament as a means of future disarmament is absolutely deprived by common sense.

The attempts to beautify it with peacefully sounding phrases are nothing else but a screen for militaristic intentions which endanger the existence of mankind.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S CHEBRIKOV 17 MAY

AU190635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 83 p 1

[Text] On 17 May Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, received Viktor Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security. The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs. The talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

HUSAK ADDRESS AT 14 MAY PRAGUE PARTY CONFERENCE

LD142228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 May 83

["Substantial portions" of speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at Prague city party conference on 14 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates: I am pleased that I can greet you delegates on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the Central Committee delegation which is present here at your conference, and on my own behalf, and to greet the entire conference, to wish you success in your deliberations, to wish you good, sensible resolutions and, above all, much strength and energy in implementing this correct conclusion. Allow me from this platform also to greet delegates at regional conferences throughout the country and at the city conference in Bratislava, who, just like you here in Prague, are reviewing the work of the past 2 years in their spheres, discussing their problems and, above all, the tasks which await us. I have listened carefully to the city committee report delivered by Comrade Kapek, to the Control and Auditing Commission report, and also to the interesting contributions to the discussion by delegates.

I have no right to evaluate [word indistinct] but I think that the city party conference is taking the right path with these contributions to the discussion. It is, above all, positive that we single out good things, successes achieved after the 16th congress. There are a lot of them. Many have been mentioned by Comrade Kapek, and the Communists and citizens of Prague can rightly be proud of their work in all spheres. In the political, party, ideological, economic, social, cultural spheres, and everywhere we can see progress. I would like to commend this work and thank the Communists of Prague and the working people who have contributed to these positive results. It is important that the report and the discussion point firmly at the weak spots, unsolved problems, and approach these questions critically, with self-criticism. And there are many of them. I do not know when the time will come when we will be completely without problems or without weak points. People's demands are increasing and our demands, the demands of Communists on the development of the society, are increasing, but by this I do not want to weaken any critical voices concerning shortcomings which do not have to exist. The main thing is that from such consultations come concrete conclusions on what to do, on how to solve things, on ways and methods.

I have emphasized the importance of Prague before. We have talked about this many times. The party Central Committee, the Federal Government and the Czech Government are trying to help Prague as much as possible in its development, in the perfection of facilities, simply in creating a better life for the citizens of Prague. We want Prague to be a modern socialist metropolis so that it is a good visiting card for Socialist Czechoslovakia. I appreciate the political support of the Communists of Prague for the Central Committee which we can see daily, which is expressed in the report of the city committee and which creates an important background for the work of the central bodies of the party. The line which it creates for work generally is very important. As the capital, it has an important place in the state and creates necessary conditions. We have recalled the 62d anniversary of the foundation of our party, the 35th anniversary of Victorious February 1948, and many other events which are linked with the history of Prague. I am convinced that the Communists of Prague are continuing the revolutionary traditions of Prague and that the great army of 142,000 Communists here is strong enough to achieve even more outstanding successes. We shall help them.

Since the beginning of this year there have been many great events in party bodies of our country; 1.6 million Communists have met at annual members meetings, at enterprise conferences, at district conferences and now at regional conferences. In an open, critical atmosphere, with democratic openness, they have spoken about problems just as they are doing here. They agreed on some points and disagreed on others, but there is room for every opinion to be voiced, and to try to find a solution. Work has been reviewed and ways for further progress sought. And, with more demanding attitudes, shortcomings were singled out, as were disorders and all that which makes life miserable for people, that which makes life more difficult and does not have to exist at all. Not everything can be solved instantly, but there are many things which can. With this great nationwide movement of Communists we can come to some common conclusions.

It si, therefore, important to know about this situation in the party, in society, and in what direction to go, what to aim for. We can say that it is gradually becoming possible to implement the line of the 16th congress in all the main spheres, despite the fact that new problems have appeared, new tasks have arisen, as have new obstacles, above all in the economy and in the world. Just as Comrade Kapek said about the city, we can also say that we are able to implement this line on a national scale, that successes in individual spheres are being achieved. Thus, positive trends are dominant. Not that the situation is without problems, without conflicts, that things just happen by themselves, or that we owe ourselves only praise; however, positive trends are prevailing in the economy, in the standard of living, in cultural standards, in science and other spheres, despite the fact that there are a number of problems.

The correctness of the line of the 16th Party Congress has been proved, despite the fact that we have to change a number of things, above all in the economy, as a consequence of new conditions, we have to make amendments, but in all the main directions the correctness of this line has been proved in these 2 years and the conclusions of the 16th congress still remain the continuing binding line for the work of the entire party. The fact is that the program has been adopted by the entire National Front for the development of our entire society. And secondly, according to all the information from annual party meetings and conference, the demanding approach of Communists to their work and to their surroundings is increasing. The resolution to work and to fight for the implementation of our programs and our goals is increasing. I do not want to generalize this, to say that this is the case everywhere, but in all those 46,000 primary organizations, and in all their conferences, this conclusion can be made that members of the party and functionaries of the party are aware of the urgency of the tasks and they are approaching them with a more demanding attitude. The sense of responsibility of the party as the leading force for development in our country is increasing. The work of regional, district, and enterprise organizations, and so on is being perfected, but not everywhere. But if I speak of the average, I can say this: Comrades are gaining experience and applying it for the benefit and perfection of work.

We know that the main guarantee of the success of a socialist society is the work of the party, the good work of the party. We have said this many times: Things will go as well as the party works. This is why I recall the outcome of all the conferences in our country, so that we can look with hope at good further development. It is important that throughout this active front of Communists the firm unity of our party on Marxist-Leninist foundations be seen. Following this path is no problem for us. We do not feel that there is any problem.

We know both from our own experience and from the experiences of others what the ideological, organizational, and political unity of the party, the firm unity of the party, is, and we can say that our party is developing as a great force on (?Marxist) principles and in such unity.

If Comrade Kapek said that in Prague approximately one in seven adult citizens is a member of the party, such, in fact, is the case in the entire state. This means that we have everywhere the possibility of directly influencing through the (?echelons) of our party the social organizations and the state economic organs everywhere. We cannot say they did not do that properly. We must say that we are not doing this properly, or I am not doing this properly, because Communists hold in their hands the key to eliminating shortcomings, to improving work and to improving results for the benefit of the working man.

We can say that we enjoy the broad support of the working people for the policy of our party. We feel this support for the policy of the party when we recall the 1 May celebrations in Prague, and this 1 May stood out as the best which I have witnessed, because it is simply a demonstration of the support of the broad masses of the people for our party's policy before the eyes of the whole world.

It was a wonderful 1 May, and I would like to thank the comrades who made it possible, those who came to demonstrate publicly how the people feel. [pplause]

Diplomats from various countries stood there; they write how the people are bored, fed up, naive, uncomprehending, apolitical and so on. But look out from the tribune and see if the inhabitants of Prague and everywhere else are being manipulated, how they support and identify with the policy of our socialist state and our party. [applause]

If we look at the internal political situation in all spheres, which is an important factor for us, we can rightly say that our socialist state is firmly stabilized and consolidated. The important thing, which is (? shown) at all meetings and public speeches, is the full support for the foreign policy of our party and for our socialist state. This indeed (? reflects) the time in which we live, in which [words indistinct].

Not only Communists, but all reasonable citizens -- I use the word reasonable on purpose -- support this policy. They support the fact that the cornerstone of our foreign policy is the bonds of friendship and (? cooperation) with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries. It is a question of our state existence, independence, national freedom, our socialist today and tomorrow. We do not have to keep convincing ourselves of this, but we must continually [word indistinct] this (? fact).

No one should doubt where we are, what we stand for, and with whom we are proceeding toward a better future. As a socialist state, bound by friendly relations and bound by military agreements, our position (? is clear). This, too, has been reflected in our meetings, but this thought must be constantly defended. These, then, have been the main points of the great deliberations of us Communists since the beginning of the year up to today.

We do not want to idealize things by saying that everything is beautiful, good, rosy and so forth. (?Some things) are unsatisfactory, but the positive aspects must also be seen and pointed out. This is important because this party, with these people, with these opinions, with these attitudes -- the guarantee of our further struggle -- is capable of changing things, of winning both in the economy and in any other field.

What is important, however, is an aggressive, attacking and forceful approach, and this, I would say, is what came out clearly in the conferences, and what was firmly stressed.

The basic tasks that we set ourselves were the further development of the economy, and the maintenance of living standards; further development of the economy at a more modest pace, it is true, but still development, not economic decline, not crisis; and maintaining living standards. It is not an easy thing to maintain the standard of living we have in Czechoslovakia without at the same time improving production.

[Word indistinct] of the economic plan for 1981-1982 has been (?published) [word indistinct]. The plan, although modified by various circumstances and various factors, was fulfilled and slightly exceeded. In the first 4 months of this year, the figures were good, better than the plan, both in production, with respect to certain indices -- and I say certain on purpose -- and in labor productivity, in which, in past years, we have had certain problems.

This year we want to accelerate the dynamics of the economic surge, and these first 4 months appear to augur well for this. In production, in industry, in construction, in agriculture there are great hopes for this. The situation looks good so far. And if we count on the determination of Communists and the determination of all honest people, we should be able to achieve our goal this year of speeding up the dynamics of the creation of resources, and of production as the source of the trends that will enable us to create the conditions for everything that awaits us.

We know that there are many problems in the social sphere, concerning children, old people [word indistinct], various categories of our (?life), but everything can be solved if the resources are created, and that is what is fundamental. This is why we place such emphasis on these matters. The economy is the main field of the struggle in this respect. What we gain there (?through our collective work) we can share out. Economic questions are the basis of what we must fight for today. That is not to say that the rest is without importance; everything has its place, but we stand or fall by our results in the economic sphere. This is what every Communist must see to in his sector.

We said at the 16th congress that we must adapt our national economy to intensive development, carry out structural changes, and so forth; in simple terms, bring about the shift to intensive management of the economy. There are many weak areas in which (?improvement) can be expected and where it is possible to increase and improve the results of the economy; [words indistinct] we criticize qualitative indices and things which are inadequate. As we say, it has become a mere empty phrase to say exploit the reserves which we have [words indistinct] (?we) had to take rather drastic measures [words indistinct] and the result? Life went on, the economy went on, and 10 percent was saved. But there are still reserves; there are reserves in raw materials, which we generally have to import, and in energy, and in how we use our basic assets. A lot is said about modernization, about how we make use of modern plants and modern resources, how we use basic assets, about weak points which are (?rarely successful). This is a luxury which we cannot afford for very long. In many places there are problems which we can simplify by organization, by planning; some comrades have already spoken about (?bureaucracy), and Comrade Kapek has spoken about it. We must think where we unnecessarily [words indistinct], where a more effective form of management can be implemented.

The whole world, or more simply [words indistinct] the whole socialist world, is looking for new approaches, new methods, more simple ones, more effective ones, of management, planning, economics; and we, naturally, are also looking in other sectors. It is enough to look at how the set of measures has already been amended a number of times, and how it will continue to be amended in the future, and improved. We have talked a lot about the question of a direct management; from the center, from ministries, from the government, all the way down to the enterprise there is a lot of unnecessary routine work and less effective [word indistinct] management. And wherever leading members of the party sit, there are party organizations.

And from all this we come to the question of national economic development or economic law, measured by the productivity of labor. If productivity does not grow, wages cannot grow, social measures cannot grow, and so on. So everywhere the question of productivity has to be measured and watched strictly and, according to this, according to the work done, wages and rewards should be determined. Scientific-technological development has been discussed.

The Central Committee Presidium has on many occasions dealt with, and we can even say is constantly dealing with, the question of scientific-technological development, rationalization in the power industry, in the use of fuels and in various spheres of metallurgy, and so on; and it is now dealing generally with the question of what should be done so that scientific-technological progress is introduced faster into production, so that it brings better efficiency. There are obstacles. Research and development institutes should not be discovering things discovered a long time ago. Results must be applied in production. From organization to economic and other questions our plans are always very concrete and we have to keep in mind the final result; not only what I do, who I meet but what the result is. Results are the measure, not good will, not nice talks, but the results. [applause]

We talk about this all the time in this sphere of cooperation with Soviet science and research and with fraternal parties. It is necessary, of course, not only to talk about it -- someone, somehwhere is doing something in some research institute, some academy; more of our initiative is necessary. Small Czechoslovakia cannot pursue the same wide range of research. This is not possible, but so great a state as the Soviet Union, which has its scientific and research complexes in all [words indistinct] and other socialist countries have good research complexes; in close cooperation we can naturally play an important role, too. Nothing prevents us, naturally, from purchasing licenses from the West, from anywhere, if there are means for that, of course.

It is not necessary to wait for great results. These are rational measures and innovations. Each enterprise, each factory and service has to think how it can do something better, more economically, to modernize and innovate with new products. There should be a smooth current of innovations in each enterprise [words indistinct]. We do not want to be backward, and this is why measures are being taken by the government so that innovation processes, scientific-technological development, as was said at the 16th Congress, will be the axis of the economic plan, that these will be incorporated into it. Naturally, there is room for the introduction of new products. It is no doubt more comfortable for a director to let things carry on as they are than to start introducing a new thing; he has problems with it, he loses money, and I don't know what else. He has to have suitable conditions for this. And I am talking about this because I want everyone everywhere to think about this, so that means, ideas, and possibilities are sought. Where they are able to solve things themselves, good; and where they need help, they should turn to the (?authorities).

Throughout the national economy, it is necessary to introduce order and discipline as a prerequisite for maintaining the standard of living and for improving it.

We have to work in such a way that the working class, as the collective owner of all the wealth in our country, is a wise manager. And this is not so obvious. Comrade Andropov wrote an article on the anniversary of Karl Marx which was carried by RUDE PRAVO. You have read it, where he quotes Marx' ideas and says: The nationalization of the means of production is a single act within the revolution. However, thinking in terms of what is mine and what is ours, what is our joint property and not that of the capitalists, but ours and that is why we have to work on it, this is a long-term process and requires a lot of political work. [sentence as heard] We have to lead working people and representatives of working people, and our party is the vanguard of the working class. We have to lead them toward an awareness of the responsibility of the wise manager in our economy, responsibility for results, in all those (?spheres) which I have mentioned and also those I have not mentioned; and responsibility for guarding against all disorders, against bad work, parasitism, stealing, against the abuse of power, and so on. And I think this applies to all of us 1.6 million Communists and we have to convince all the other working people of this.

This is the truth a hundred times over. This truth has to be gradually introduced into life, or quickly if gradually is (?not enough).

And now to questions which are daily on our agenda: the struggle for peace and the ideological struggle. I shall not deal with these in great detail: why and how we have to mobilize people for a peaceful solution, to support public opinion against adventurers, monopolist military-industrial complexes starting a bloodbath for the nations and for the people. You should think about why the bourgeoisie acts in this way. It wants power, rule; monopolies dictate policy; armaments are very profitable for them and this is why they arm and arm and create a dangerous situation in the world.

Linked with the hysteria surrounding armaments, they are waging an ideological struggle against the socialist countries, against us, against the Soviet Union, and others; literally a psychological war -- nobody praises us; we do not expect any praise from the bourgeoisie, praise for the working class or for the revolutionary forces, or that it will help them or something like that. However, the hysteria that we see today has not been there for a long time. There is deliberate anti-Sovietism, anticommunism, attempts to split individual countries, to split the socialist community, to turn one against the other, to look for weak spots to play on, to weaken the socialist community generally and also the revolutionary national-liberation movement in the world. It seems that they spare no means and are refining their methods [words indistinct] socialism is a historical mistake; that a worker does not have to slave for a capitalist, or a peasant for a landowner. Is this a mistake of history? But the exploitation of millions of people, this is the known history; well, according to the logic of the bourgeoisie, yes. But this is why the struggle of the working class, which has lasted for over a century, leading to a successful conclusion, has shown that this morality, this philosophy is finished, and another system has been established. We have to speak against all these attacks.

As for the Czechoslovak economy, from time to time we can find an article in the West where they write that Czechoslovakia has the smallest debts among the socialist countries. Objectively speaking this is true, but it is only mentioned by some economists who add that we even reduced them recently. But apart from this we also hear that the Czechoslovak economy is collapsing, that there is no way out, that the leadership does not know what to do, that everything is going down the drain.

Well, this is an economic crisis, they say. And they are saying this in countries where there has been an economic crisis for years, where the national income is falling, where unemployment is growing into the millions, and so on. (?They say this) first of all so that their own people in the West can be told. See, it is even worse over there; be happy [words indistinct] there it is even worse than in Germany, or in America, or France. Secondly, they presume that there are people in our country who believe them. Well, we have problems and shortcomings but we do not despair as they would like us to do.

Another question is the constant demagogy surrounding human rights; there, where they violate human rights: in Israel, in Lebanon, in Northern Ireland, in Central America, and everywhere they can, not to mention their own countries where working people (?hardly) have human rights. They are thrown out of work and their human right is to get a little money as some benefit. And they tell us: There are no human rights in your country. A little group of shipwreckers has to defend human rights in Czechoslovakia; as if it were not that by the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, by ending exploitation, by the fact that we have installed the worker as the main power in the country that the human rights have been safeguarded. And some willing ears can be found who will listen to this.

The third question: the Church. On the part of the state, there are no new moves. (?Relations between) the state and the church are as before. However, in the West they would like us to have problems. We declare that there is religious freedom; it is in the Constitution; we permit repairs to churches and pay I do not know how much for them, and we do not wish for any worsening of relations. But the West is very keen that the church become more radical, more political, but political against socialism, for turning citizens against socialism. Not a day goes by without them writing about oppression of the church in Czechoslovakia. And I say that this is because they want people to doubt the system, to doubt the results, to break our alliance with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries. They want to create disquiet. We know this and we shall not contribute to this. This is the tactic of the enemy, to split our ranks, and, therefore, it is even more important that our political work cultivate socialist awareness and resist all these attempts.

Our party, the Communist Party, is the driving force for the whole of society, for all social processes [applause] and we must be aware of this. The strength of our party is immense; we have people who are advanced and prepared; workers, technicians in many sectors, artists. It is a question of correctly channeling and guiding this strength toward specific goals. [applause]

I hope that the city conference, that this great army of Prague Communists, consistently puts into practice the conclusions of the 16th congress and the conclusions of the city conference, that the conference is successful, and that it becomes a significant contribution to our further path.

I wish Prague Communists, and through their organization the people of Prague, great success in their work. May they be the vanguard of our party, and may our party and people prosper. Thank you. [applause]

HUSAK, STROUGAL TELEGRAM TO USSR ON LIBERATION

AU091336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 May (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers the following telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the entire Czechoslovak people, and ourselves we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire friendly Soviet people warm comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the heroic Soviet people's historic victory over fascism and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army.

The day of 9 May 1945 was a notable event in our people's most recent history. We are proud that during the Great Patriotic War thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots fought alongside the Soviet heroes, cementing our peoples' fraternal alliance in the harsh struggle against the enemy. The indestructible friendship, alliance, and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union enshrined in the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between the CSSR and the USSR signed in May 1970 accord with the Czechoslovak people's vital interests and are a guarantee of our country's successful advance along the path of socialist building.

The victory over German fascism increased the Soviet Union's prestige, helped to change the correlation of forces in the world, and laid the foundation for the formation of the community of socialist countries, which is exerting increasing influence on the development of international relations.

The Czechoslovak people highly assess and actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its titanic efforts to achieve international detente and prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and they fully approve the decision of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee aimed at eliminating political tension in international relations, reducing the danger of war, and overcoming distrust among states with different social systems.

The CSSR sincerely rejoices in the great successes achieved by the Soviet people under the Leninist CPSU in building and developing a socialist society. These successes are the result of the Soviet working people's selfless constructive labor and the all-around consolidation of the great, unified, and equal family of Soviet peoples. The Soviet Union is a powerful, developed socialist state, a reliable guarantee of peace, progress, freedom, democracy, and socialism throughout the world.

With every passing day mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Soviet relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are intensified. Their successful development promotes the solution of the tasks set by the 16th CPSU Congress and the consolidation of the socialist community states' unity and cohesion. We will continue to march along this path of the consolidation of friendship, alliance, and fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

We wholeheartedly wish you, Dear Comrades, and the entire Soviet people new successes in the further development of socialist society and in the struggle for lasting peace and universal disarmament.

May the friendship and cooperation between our Communist Parties and between the peoples of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the USSR strengthen and deepen!

Glory to the Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party!

FOJTIK FAVORS WORLD COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

AU171138 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 83 p 6

[CTK Report: "Activation of the Struggle Against NATO Plans" -- passages in uppercase are published in boldface]

[Text] Copenhagen (CTK) —SATURDAY NIGHT, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 27TH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK [CPD], THE VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS MET AT FESTIVE RALLIES WITH MEMBERS OF DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. THE HEAD OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION, JAN FOJTIK, CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM AND SECRETARY OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SPOKE AT A MEETING WITH COMMUNISTS OF THE BRONSHOJ DISTRICT.

He first expressed thanks to the Danish Communists for the invitation to attend the 27th CPD Congress and conveyed to them warm greetings from the Czechoslovak Communists. Comrade Fojtik highly appraised the course of the congress deliberations so far and, in the name of the CPCZ, voiced resolute support for the CPD's struggle for the basic rights of the Danish working people on the basis of a high-principled Marxist-Leninist policy. He emphasized, furthermore, the importance of the CPD's internationalist positions and its endeavor to consolidate the international communist and workers' movement, which is of particular importance today when the forces of reaction are trying to divide and weaken the influence of communist and workers' parties in the world.

Jan Fojtik went on to say: We particularly appreciate the activity of your party in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. TODAY THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT AND URGENT TASK THAN TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE AND ENSURE PEACE. THIS YEAR COULD BE A FATEFUL ONE. After all, by deploying new American intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries, the United States would dangerously change the military-strategic correlation of forces. THE CPCZ BELIEVES THAT THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT SHOULD BE INVOLVED PARTICULARLY DECISIVELY AND ENERGETICALLY IN THIS HISTORIC STRUGGLE TO SAVE HUMAN CIVILIZATION. THIS IS ALSO ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS WHY WE BELIEVE THAT THE IDEA TO PREPARE AND CONVENE A WORLD CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES IS A CORRECT ONE.

IT IS THE VITAL INTEREST OF THE USSR AND ALL COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM TO HALT THE ARMS RACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT DISARMAMENT PROGRAMS, STARTING WITH NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. WE PROCEED FROM THE LENINIST THEORY ABOUT THE ESSENTIAL NEED FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. We are consistent advocates of proletarian internationalism and internationalist solidarity with all who are waging a struggle against imperialist oppression and building progressive systems, new societies free of exploiters and oppressors. That is why we so vehemently condemn those who are trying to suppress the will of nations and stifle revolutionary and progressive movements by means of interventions and various acts of subversion, who are organizing the export of counterrevolution, subjecting countries that have rid themselves of reactionary governments and oppression to economic discrimination and making them the target of interference and all kinds of baiting campaigns.

As the events in Poland have confirmed, the United States is doing all it can to change the character of social systems in the socialist countries, Jan Fojtik continued. We understand that they resent our way of life, in which the working people administer their state and control property that belongs to the whole of society. We, in turn, have our own thoughts about present-day capitalism. Yet, we do not at all believe that the United States has first to become socialized before it is possible to sit down with its representatives for serious negotiations about peace. The U.S. representative at the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security Cooperation in Europe, on the other hand, is making the United States' willingness to sign an agreement on peaceful cooperation among the nations of Europe conditional on basic changes in the social order of the socialist countries. And, strangely enough, he speaks as though he were speaking in the name of the whole West.

The head of the CPCZ delegation stressed that NOTHING WILL MAKE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ABANDON THE PATH LEADING TO AVERTING A WAR CATASTROPHE AND ENSURING PEACE. EVIDENCE OF THIS IS FURNISHED BY THE MANY PROPOSALS OF THE SOVIET UNION, CONTAINED IN THE SPEECHES OF YURIY ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND IN THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER COUNTRIES OF 5 JANUARY.

Jan Fojtik noted that at the end of June Prague will be the venue of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. The CSSR capital will be host to representatives of peace and antiwar movements from all over the world. He expressed the conviction that THE PRAGUE PEACE CONGRESS WILL BE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRESENT STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE. We hope that we will be able to also welcome members of the CPD, which is a firm part of the peace movement in Denmark, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK BEGINS AFRICAN TOUR

Departs Prague

LD171645 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpt] Prague [no date received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today for official friendly visits to Nigeria, Benin and Madagascar, at the invitation of their foreign ministers.

Arrives in Nigeria

LD181104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Nigeria -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslavak minister of foreign affairs, has arrived by air in the Federal Republic of Nigeria for an official friendly visit. Lagos is the first stop on his tour of African countries, during which he will also visit the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Bohuslav Chnoupek will have talks in Lagos with Ishaya Audu, Nigerian minister of external affairs, about relations between the two countries, in particular about the development of economic and cultural contacts.

RADIO REPORTS REAGAN'S 17 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181444 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has made it clear at a press conference at the White House that he continues to insist on production of the MX intercontinental missile. He said he expects the "prompt agreement" of the Senate and the House of Representatives to the strategic weapons system.

The MX missile, of which 100 are to be built and which can be armed with 10 warheads each, is regarded as a nuclear first-strike weapon system. Reagan also announced the development of a new intercontinental missile which is to be armed with a nuclear warhead.

Reisz on Arms Stand

LD181909 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] In his press conference last night the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, touched on many subjects. In the following commentary Albert Reisz deals with one of them: nuclear arms in Europe.

Time is pressing. If things continue as they have been, the United States will stick to the NATO missiles decision and station additional medium-range missiles in Western Europe the end of this year. That is only 7 months from now. One should view the American President's press conference, held last night, against this background. What Ronald Reagan offered was meager. In a situation like this not much can be achieved with words. Assurances that the United States wants to negotiate with good intentions can only acquire value through actions -- that is to say through a recognizable change in the U.S. attitude on the questions of nuclear arms in Europe and disarmament in general.

The priorities that the President of the United States repeated, however, show that there has been no change in the American attitude. What Reagan calls the modernization of the American Armed Forces and its so-called deterrence capability remains the top priority. This is one of the many synonyms which have been found for the NATO missiles decision and for the nuclear arms drive policy in general.

One could summarize the concept in one sentence. Make peace with more and more weapons. Though this is not logical, it accords with the logic of American policy. It has been, since Reagan's accession to office, the U.S. approach to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength only, primarily military superiority; then one might see what could be negotiated.

That President Reagan has repeated this attitude on the very day that the Geneva negotiations resumed does not help matters.

And now, two basically opposite attitudes are confronting one another. The American so-called interim solution, which is no more than a polished version of the zero option, that even many Americans say is no solution, because it demands that the Soviet Union act as if only American land based medium-range missiles exist and not French and British ones, nor those carried by U.S. aircraft and submarines. The Soviet Union is supposed to destroy its medium-range missiles and then the United States will be prepared to forego the stationing of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. The other U.S. and NATO nuclear weapons would remain a disadvantage to the USSR. How those who praise the Reagan negotiating position can see it as a flexible willingness to meet halfway is a secret only they can answer.

Willingness to meet halfway is on the Soviet side. Yuriy Andropov has proposed that the Soviet side does not wish to retain a single missile or aircraft more than NATO. He has offered that not only carriers but warheads should be included in the discussions, and that everything be based on reciprocity. There has been no similar constructive response from the United States to this; on the contrary, Reagan is fighting like a lion to build the MX missiles, even though they have been rejected by the Roman Catholic bishops, the United States Council of Churches, and even by conservative circles in the United States -- that is to say in Reagan's own territory.

Is there the slightest detection of a desire to create peace with fewer and fewer weapons here? There is a striving to have more weapons than the other side and that does not secure peace. It is significant when a strongly conservative newspaper like the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in the FRG today asked the question, and I quote: Behind the arguments about the MX and the tactical changes in the Geneva negotiation positions there stands the primary question: How much and how seriously are Reagan and the hawkish circle that surround him interested in arms limitation? The question reflects not only an expectation but a worldwide demand to American policies.

END OF HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO SFRY NOTED

AU171150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 83 p 5

[Text] Belgrade (ADN) -- Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, met for final talks on the development of the relations between the two parties and countries as well as on topical international questions in Brioni in Slovenia on Sunday. In statements to the press they supported increased actions by the progressive forces to improve the international situation. The Chinese guest left Yugoslavia the same day.

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH FDJ

AU171148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "At the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, a delegation of the German Schreber Youth Organization of the FRG headed by the national chairman, Stefan Collm, was in the GDR from 12 to 15 May 1983." During its stay the delegation had talks with Gunter Rettner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on topical questions of preserving and securing peace, as well as on shaping the relations between the two youth associations. They stressed the joint responsibility for preventing the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. Stefan Collm welcomed the Swedish proposal to create a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe. "The members of the delegation distanced themselves from the yellow press campaign conducted against the GDR by FRG forces that are hostile to detente." During the visit the delegation had talks with members and functionaries of the FDJ in Leipzig Bezirk and visited cultural institutions.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD172300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee Harry Tisch received a delegation of the Main Executive Committee of IG Druck und Papier, in the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] headed by its chairman, Leonhard Mahlein, for talks in Berlin on Tuesday. The FRG trade unionists are on a visit to the GDR lasting several days at the invitation of the FDGB IG Druck and Papier.

Both sides expressed deep concern about the escalation of the international situation, and described the removal of the danger of nuclear war as the most pressing task of the present. It is importnat for trade unions to strengthen all activities that serve the securing and preservation of peace.

They agreed that the trade unions in the two German states at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, have a special and basic interest in lasting peace.

Harry Tisch emphasized that the FDGB completely supports the policy of the GDR and its socialist allies in the limitation and reduction of arms, above all in the nuclear field, according to the principle of equality and equal security. In accordance with the realistic proposals of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, GDR trade unions decisively support the view that there should be no new nuclear weapons in Europe, either East or West. It is necessary to lead the world back to the path of detente.

Both sides underlined their readiness for furthering relations between the FDGB and the DGB, as well as between individual trade unions. In the current situation, in particular, it is necessary to prove the usefulness and possibility of dialogue and cooperation between trade unions of differing views and international alligiance.

Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Heinz Deckert, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of IG Druck and Papier, took part in the meeting which was held in an open and trusting atmosphere.

KRENZ, KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN ADDRESS YOUTH RALLY

LD182011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 18 May (ADN) -- More than 120,000 young workers, apprentices, school children, students, scientists, and artists from Karl-Marx-Stadt announced on Wednesday evening their desire to devote all their strength for a strong socialism and to create peace in the face of NATO weapons. The 1983 Whitsun youth meeting began with this peace rally in the center of the industrial city. The high point of these meetings will be a peace rally in Potsdam on 22 May, at which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will speak to young people of 17 countries.

At the meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt the boys and girls welcomed Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR youth organisation FDJ and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and a delegation of the Leninist communist youth association of the USSR, led by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Viktor Mishin gave a speech in which he described the forthcoming meetings of the youth associations of the socialist countries (21-23 May in Potsdam and Berlin) as an expression of the fraternal solidarity of the young generation, which is at one in its desire and striving for peace and friendship. The slogan of the meeting would ring out as a call in all languages of the world: "For Peace and Disarmament."

It is symbolic that the peace meeting is taking place on German soil. Viktor Mishin referred to the fact that those who are used to imposing their wills upon peoples could not accept the victorious advance of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Imperialism is attempting to weaken the position of the socialist states through malicious slanders against communism and true socialism, as well as through an unbridled arms race. In this particularly complicated position the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries are showing political persistance, firmness, and determination to overcome the danger of a nuclear inferno. The recent visit of the GDR party and the state delegation to the USSR had demonstrated this.

The youth of the USSR completely and utterly support the latest disarmament proposals of Yuriy Andropov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Viktor Mishin said. It is increasing its passionate struggle against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, against a new round of the arms race and against the sharpening of the imperialists confrontation policy.

Egon Krenz conveyed to the participants in the demonstrations the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker. The young people of the GDR share the concern of millions of people in the world about peace, he said, but they are also united with millions of people in the world in the resolve and the firm conviction that they must and will succeed in preventing a nuclear inferno. The desire for peace and the peace commitment of the young generation has set no limits in the GDR, where peace policy is a policy of state, and state policy a policy of peace.

Egon Krenz stressed that the most effective service for peace is high performance at work, in school, in studies, and in the defense of socialist achievements. Neither slander, anticommunist campaigns, nor crusades against socialism can change anything in this firm position of the youth of the GDR.

"We are here to show that the NATO missile decision must fall by the wayside. Humanity, needs no new missiles — we all need peace." In the certainty that the forces for peace are growing stronger every day, the young generation of the GDR renews its demand at the Whitsun rallies that 1983 should not become the year of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

More on Krenz Address

LD190858 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] In Karl-Marx-Stadt this evening boys and girls from the area gathered for a powerful peace rally held by the FDJ on the Theaterplatz.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, spoke. He emphasized that the FDJ members know very well that our planet is facing an all-important turning point. Either there is success in preventing the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles or a new round of the arms race will begin. Out of a sense of deep anxiety but also in a spirit of firm battle determination the FDJ members are at this time declaring their desire to do everything in their power to prevent a nuclear inferno. Egon Krenz continued:

[Begin Krenz recording] In our socialist state no boundaries are set to youth's yearning for peace and commitment to peace. Our republic was founded with the declaration that never again should a mother weep for her son. The historical experience is well known to us: Peace is no gift. It must be fought for; it must be fought for against those who endanger it in their desire for profit.

What cynicism, what disregard of the desire for peace of the youth of their own countries can be noted from the fact that Western politicians at one and the same time talk about peace and have missile launching sites built. While Reagan and his Bonn retinue bring up the word peace (?in Sunday speeches) in our country, in the GDR, in socialism. morality and honesty are part of the essence of politics in which words and deeds in support of peace are at one. [applause]

Here, peace policy is state policy, and state policy is peace policy. For that reason, here, mothers and daughters, fathers and sons, young and old vouch for the historic truth: the stronger socialism, the safer peace. If the guns are silent in Europe 38 years after the end of World War II, then we have to thank the sons and daughters of the Soviet Union, the heroes of the revolution, for this. We have to thank the might and radiant power of the Soviet Union for this. [applause]

At this time we feel ourselves particularly closely allied with the millions of people of the Soviet Union, with the Leninist Komsomol, whose delegation to the peace meeting of the youth of the socialist countries is taking part in our rally today. Only, dear friends, mark well: No one knows better the precious nature of peace than the sorely tried but battle tested Soviet people, that today, too, bears the major burden of the struggle for the peaceful future of mankind. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS 2-DAY CONFERENCE

LD171454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- Current questions of the SED's foreign, security, and military policy were discussed at a 2-day meeting in the GDR Defense Ministry, which ended today. The conference was chaired by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke to generals, admirals, and officers of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Guards, and the Civil Defense about the development of the international situation and the policies of the Warsaw Pact on security, peace.

Beginning with the speech by the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council to first district secretaries, as well as the results of the official friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR, Hermann Axen analyzed the main trends and decisive factors in the current international class conflict.

He investigated the causes, driving forces, and most important directions of the imperialist confrontation course, which has led to a dangerous increase in international tensions. The comprehensive growth of the power of socialism as it has been realized in the new phase of social development of the socialist community, the progress of the national and social liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the powerful resurgence of a truly global peace movement will enable us to thwart the imperialist confrontation course.

In the close cooperation between all anti-imperialist and peace forces is a strength which could again clear the path for lasting political and military detente on the way to arms limitation and disarmament. The decisive central tendency of global development has found its expression in this.

This was shown particularly impressively, Hermann Axen said, at the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," which was organized by the SED Central Committee.

Members of the SED Central Committee Professor Herbert Haeber and Professor Dr Otto Reinhold spoke about other problems of domestic and foreign policy, as did other well-known GDR academics.

The participants discussed in working groups the military-political situation which is being escalated in an adventurist manner by the most aggressive NATO circles, above all the United States. Special attention is paid to the efforts of the defenders of the imperialist confrontation and arms-drive policy to alter the balance of power in their favor. The generals, admirals, and officers drew conclusions from this regarding political education and military training for further strengthening the fighting strength and combat readiness of troop units, forces, and staffs in the interest of the reliable protection of peace and socialism.

HONECKER GREETS SFRY PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

AU161355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 May 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Dear Comrade Spiljak:

On the occasion of your election as president of the SFRY Presidency I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, as well as on my own behalf.

Allow me to express on this occasion my firm conviction that the relations of friendship and universal cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will further develop in the interest of peace and socialism, as well as to the benefit of both states and their peoples.

In your responsible function I wish you, dear Comrade Spiljak, creative vigor, success, and personal well-being.

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD180905 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] In his news conference late last night the U.S. President noted with satisfaction that in the legislature agreement is starting to emerge on the matter of arms control. He indicated that the advisory committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate have approved the plan for the development of the MX missile system, and he expressed the conviction that this is how the two houses will proceed in their full composition, too. The President repeated his earlier statement that his government wishes to hold bona fide discussions with the USSR as long as the level of nuclear arms is reduced on both sides.

Reagan spoke very carefully about the negative Syrian stand concerning the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and about Syria in general. He voiced the hope that the moderate Arab governments will succeed in influencing Damascus. At the same time he alleged that several thousand Soviet military personnel are in Syria and that the USSR is trying to exert pressure on the government of that Middle Eastern country.

In connection with the fact that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the sale of U.S. grain are shortly to be resumed, Reagan admitted that the sale of grain is more important for the United States and stressed that the grain produce will be sold for cash without the granting of credits.

PUJA MEETS PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD182218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Hungarian-Chinese relations and international questions have been discussed by Vencel Hazi and Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister. The Chinese diplomat was received by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja on a courtesy visit.

PAPAL NUNCIO MEETS HUNGARIAN CHURCH OFFICIALS

AU171244 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 May 83 p 8

[MTI report: "The Vatican's Representative in Our Country"]

[Excerpt] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio, visited Hungary from 4 to 12 May, and -- according to the practice that has developed -- had talks with Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, on topical issues.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL YOUTH COMMITTEE FORMED

WA191310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 83 p 8

[Text] On Thursday the Youth and Student National Peace Council Committee was formed. The task of the committee, among others, is to initiate and stimulate actions which will enable the youth to express their commitment to peace. The organization will try to work very closely with KISZ so that they can contribute jointly to promoting matters of peace. They also want to form a close working relationship with the PPF regional peace committee bodies. Andras Bard, mathematic philosophy aspirant and former secretary of the Budapest KISZ Committee was entrusted with performing the duties of president.

REPORT ON PREVIOUS JARUZELSKI SPEECHES

AU181025 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report on previous speeches by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski on national agreement that have recently been published: "Martial Law Will Pass, Poland Will Remain"]

[Text] Today is not the first time that national agreement is one of the most important slogans of the post-August period. A desperate struggle was going on in the difficult and stormy year of 1981 over the implementation of the idea of national agreement, a goal for which the PZPR persistently aimed. The extremist forces which controlled Solidarity did not allow the emergence of a patriotic front for national agreement. The appeals reiterated by the party and the state authorities did not bring the expected results. The country was approaching the abyss and the state's foundations were threatening to crack. A dangerous situation was avoided by the introduction of martial law. The achievement of a national agreement in the country's new political situation did not lose any immediacy. Significant and convincing evidence of the struggle which was and still is taking place over national agreement are the statements made by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PRP Council of Ministers, in the volume entitled "Speeches 1981-1982" published by KSIAZKA I WIEDZA.

From a speech made at the Sejm session of the PRP on 10 April 1981:

"...The government believes it is its duty to halt the 'vicious circle,' of mistrust and social turmoil and the strike syndrome. We are making an effort to make a level-headed, objective assessment and can also see our own mistakes and weaknesses. The state apparatus is functioning in an extremely difficult situation. It must, at the same time, learn to function in different conditions which will have to be drawn up in new or adjusted laws or regulations. The government will make all efforts to eliminate bureaucratic obstacles and anything which artificially separates man from man and the authorities from the people so that socialist renewal reaches all cells of the state and society in keeping with the party line, and that a suitably adjusted cadre policy can serve this renewal more efficiently so that the renewal is consistently reflected in the framework of the cadre reviews which are expected to take place in the near future.

"There is, therefore, no shortage of good will, of a positive approach or a readiness to achieve mutual agreement and an honest understanding. The government has cited many convincing examples of this.

"But where are the limits and what are they?

"What will happen when we are again faced with the threat of strikes?

"What kind of future can we expect for Poland, our homes and our families...?

"...We know that the authorities are still mistrusted, but the authorities also have cause to mistrust. We must, therefore, remove this accursed barrier and not put controversial matters first, where they will antagonize. We must always put matters which unite in the foreground and find a platform for general understanding and the framework for a line of conduct which is free from collisions since a severe collision today would be fatal. Anyone who fails or refuses to understand this is a social outcast and shows his true colors, for his goal is neither the good of Poland nor the good of socialism, nor is it the good of working people...."

From a speech made at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress on 19 July 1981:

"... The party and the people's authorities have invested much capital in the form of good will toward socialist renewal and the policy of agreement and are always open to cooperation with all social forces wanting the good of the people and professing the principles of a socialist Poland. This also concerns Solidarity and its millions of members. We are counting on the fact that our comrades who are banded together in this union will ensure that it follows a truly union-like course and that they will not at the same time fail to oppose the attempts and moves made by extremist forces, the enemies of the party, and those who are harmful to socialism. Nothing should be left unsaid because this is where there should be clarity.

"We are living in extraordinary times. History will assess them but, first, life will show us if we have chosen the right road and if we have progressed along it wisely, boldly, and sensibly. It is an extremely difficult road which runs parallel with the agreement and conflict. It demands great effort and a superhuman and frank resistance in order to keep on course, defend socialism, and overcome the crisis using our own strength.

"Today it is a great burden to wield authority. Personal standpoints are not the point; it is easy to give them up, as well as a great relief. However, the authority of the people of the socialist state cannot and will not be relinquished. There should be no illusions on this point and no playing with fire.

"This is because at this point in history it is this authority alone which determines the welfare of the people while professing the principles of socialism and socialist renewal with just political borders and a sense of security and peace. These values must be sacred. In order for Poland to be Poland it must at the same time be a socialist Poland...."

From a speech made at the Sejm session of the PPR on 24 September 1981:

"...So, the future of the country and the people will depend on whether or not Solidarity intends to respect and be faithful to the fundamental political duties in the August-September agreements which it also adopted in the framework of its union statute.

"It also depends on how far it wishes to implement the idea of renewal, democracy, and understanding on a road which is explicitly a socialist one.

"It depends on how much it will renounce and reject its intentions to assume power in practice and on how much it will acknowledge and respect the untransferable constitutional rights of this authority. It depends on how much it can isolate itself from the opponents of socialism and free itself of those who promote anarchy and undermine law and order, slogans, and good work.

"It depends on the will it shows to understand the government's program and its efforts to implement the economic reform, overcome the crisis, the basic growth of production, particularly of coal mining, to increase the procurement of agricultural goods, and solve other vital socioeconomic tasks and requirements.

"It depends on how much it acknowledges the supreme interests of the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, on how much it opposes the anti-Soviet slogans and activities which are harmful to the people, on how much it forsakes dubious contacts with centers of anticommunist subversion, and on how much responsibility it takes for Poland's part in international economic cooperation.

"It depends on how much understanding it shows for matters like the defense and security of the country, on the kind of guarantee it gives on protecting the borders fought for by Soviet and Polish soldiers and drawn up at the Potsdam conference, on how much it feels it necessary to oppose anything that endangers the historical interests of the PPR.

"This is the only forum on which we can meet that cannot be undermined, that we can come to an understanding on and agree on the correct role Solidarity should play within the system of our social life. It is a forum on which all the people's sensible and patriotic forces have long since found their true place and are developing a fruitful cooperation.

"The government is always open and well disposed to efforts and initiatives in this field. We do not treat the authorities as a closed circle. They are, after all, the socialist authorities of a people's state. Their effectiveness is greater and it is easier for them to carry their burden and responsibility when they have the trust, understanding, and support of other citizens and when the process of governing is based on the broadest social coalition platform.

"We will develop and enrich this platform according to the wishes of the PZPR...."

From a speech made at the Sejm session of the PPR on 30 October 1981:

"...I, therefore, propose the appointment of a council for national agreement which will begin to examine and coordinate an action program, its role, structure, and the principles of its activities in political and social life. I invite the ZSL and the SD, the trade unions and social, scientific, and artistic organizations to take part in this council. I will turn to citizens who enjoy high authority among society for their help in the work of the council, and I am counting on the support of the leaders of the church for this initiative.

"We can save our country and help it emerge from the crisis through joint activities and the joint responsibility of all those who profess the principles of the Constitution of the PPR and those who highly value the peace, security, and successful future of the Polish people...."

From a speech made at the conclusion of the discussions of the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum on 28 November 1981:

"...Agreement is not necessary only for us, since it is not the party's life-jacket, but it is necessary for all those who want to live peacefully and have the good of the country in mind -- it is necessary for Poland.

"We stress our open attitude to discuss every initiative and proposal which could bring our people closer to a permanent agreement. There is only one immutable condition -- to respect the principles set down in the Constitution of our socialist state...."

From a speech made at the Central Academy on Miners Day on 3 December 1981:

"...Never before has so much depended on our ability to reach a national agreement. Let us hope that this chance is not lost and that it does not go down in history as an unfulfilled and squandered possibility, of which there are quite a few in Polish history. We have always paid a high price for these losses.

"Millions of Poles are expressing the need for national agreement, although, to be honest, it has dangerous and often very active opponents. The only agreement which interests these opponents is a coalition of the opponents of socialism regardless of the consequences this could bring. Once more the plain truth is confirmed that anyone in Poland who opposes socialism opposes Poland, exposes its security to harmful forces, and threatens the fundamental interests of the people. Whoever deliberately harms the seeds of national accord and wishes to stress the historic opportunity of a return to the most progressive traditions, the source of socialism, has no right to refer to patriotism. We are not looking for an agreement with these forces since there cannot be one with them...."

From a speech broadcast on radio and television on 13 December 1981:

"...We will cleanse the permanently vital sources of our idea from deformation and distortion; we will protect the universal values of socialism, enriching them constantly with national elements and traditions. The ideals on this socialist road will become closer for the majority of the people, as well as for nonparty working people and the younger generation. This will also apply to the sound stream of working people in Solidarity who will divorce themselves from the prophets of confrontation and counter-revolution with their own strength and in their own interests.

"This is how we conceive the idea of national agreement. We support this idea and respect many world outlooks; we also value the patriotic position taken by the church. There is a supreme goal which unites all thinking, responsible Poles; it is the love of the fatherland, the need to strengthen our hard-won independence and our regard for our own state. This is the strongest foundation of a true agreement...."

From a speech made at the Sejm session of the PPR on 25 January 1982:

"...Emotions are understandable, but we cannot build social life on emotions. We will intransigently combat the opponents of the socialist state along with the ringleaders of anarchy and agitators. However, we flatly refuse to retaliate or settle old scores. Poland has too many conflicts to add to them now. We should be lenient to those who meant no harm through their actions and those who were fooled.

"We will not negotiate with the enemy although we should come to an agreement with honest people who have gone astray and those who have been confused. We should also mend any wrongs that have been committed.

"There is no such thing as a better or a worse Pole. There are only those who work for the fatherland and those who interfere. We will not ask anyone where they came from if they make an honest contribution to putting things in order and rebuilding our common home...."

From the report of the Politburo at the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum on 24 February 1982:

"...No one has a monopoly on patriotism. The party confirms its offer of a national agreement with great vigor. By maintaining its constitutional and leading role the party would like to initiate partner-like relations with all social forces that want the good of the people and acknowledge the supremacy of the interests of the socialist state. Martial law will pass and Poland will remain, as will its problems which it will only be possible to solve through joint efforts, mutual respect, and tolerance.

"We do not wish to predetermine the forms that agreement could take or its place in the structure of Polish public life. We believe that committees for national agreement could be a good starting point. However, this is a matter for those who take part in the agreement. The basis of our political system continues to be centered on the SD. This alliance has proved itself during the entire history of the people's state and during the most difficult moments of the past years, and it is proving itself just as well at the present. By caring for a proper partnership and joint responsibility we are giving this alliance the status it deserves.

"We can also see a role for lay Catholics in the creation of an agreement, as well as for representatives of racial minorities, organizations for women and young people, academic and cultural associations, and all the patriotic forces of society who profess constitutional principles...."

From a radio and television speech broadcast on 12 December 1982:

"...There are matters that we have not settled, as well as a great deal of doubt and bitterness. The daily routine is a hard one. One often hears questions like: Which way do we go? How can we emerge from this?

"In order to gradually unravel Polish issues and improve our living conditions we need a certain amount of time. We need to work hard and we need mutual trust. The party and its ninth congress mapped out the road to this goal. There is and there will not be a return from this road.

"The time has come for the construction of the institutional foundations of national agreement. We cannot all talk at once on every single topic. A new democratic forum, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, is coming about. This movement's first congress could take place next year. We can be sure that its program will be an original one which is in keeping with social expectations.

"The only opponent is one who wants to be an opponent. We will have no patience for evil but we will be patient when people are in doubt. I am also speaking to those who are still wandering through the deadend of the underground. The suspension of martial law gives us another chance. Internment will no longer be applied and it is anticipated that amnesties will be granted to a socially feasible extent. The people's authorities are hard when the need arises but lenient when it is possible for them to be so...."

POLITICAL ECONOMIST ON SOCIALIST'S POSITION

PM181520 Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 30 Apr/1 May 83 pp 6-7

[Interview with Professor (Dr Hab.) Zdzislaw Bombera, head of the Department of Political Economy and International Economic Relations of the PZPR Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences (WSNS), by Jolanta Liczbinska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Professor, May Day usually provides an occasion for summing up the achievements of the socialist world. What picture of itself can this world give us today?

[Answer] There are three separate and distinct groups which make up the structure of the socialist world, which occupies 26.1 percent of the world's area. The first comprises the countries of real socialism and here are grouped the members of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. That is why we can here speak of the highest degree of identification with the political system.

The second group comprises Albania, China, Yugoslavia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, and Angola. The third group is made up by the social forces of socialism which occur outside the area of socialist countries.

[Question] What is the justification for this division and what criteria are decisive here?

[Answer] The criteria stem from: the acceptance of the principles of scientific socialism in the economic and social practice of the given country; acceptance of peaceful coexistence and of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation between different economic and political systems in the spheres of economy, science, technology, culture, sport, and so on. It is of course necessary to allow for a certain tolerance, since the concept of the socialist world extends beyond the countries and areas which yield statistical information....

[Question] Viewed on a worldwide scale, what is the socialist countries' economic position today and how dynamic is their rate of development?

[Answer] If we take 1960 as our point of reference, by 1981 there had occurred a further increase in the territory of the socialist world, from 25.9 percent to 26.1 percent of world's area. In 1960 the socialist world extracted 21.9 percent of the total world extraction of primary energy resources [surowce energetyczne] (calculated in terms of hard coal), while in 1981 the corresponding production of these raw materials amounted to 25.9 percent of total world production. As for electric power, the figures are: 17.3 percent in 1960 and 21.2 percent in 1980. Pig iron: 24.9 percent in 1960 and 39.6 percent in 1980.

Interesting information is provided by the figures for the world average annual economic growth rate. While the world average annual economic growth rate for 1961-65 was 5.4 percent, CEMA's average annual economic growth rate was 6.0 percent. Between 1976 and 1980 the world average annual economic growth rate was 3.8 percent, while the corresponding CEMA rate was 4.1 percent. Over the same period the corresponding rate for the developed capitalist countries was 3.4 and that for the Common Market countries, 3.0.

It is also worth looking at the data illustrating, for instance, the rise in the level of education, taking as an indicator the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1950 the world average was 32, and CEMA average, 58. In 1977 the world average was 132, while the CEMA average was 167.

It is obvious that Poland's economic collapse has in recent years been affecting the economic indicators for the socialist world, but it is worth taking a closer look at the data quoted above and realizing that this collapse was the consequence of a whole set of ill-conceived decisions and phenomena of temporary character and did not result from any lack of scope for development within the system.

[Question] Our difficulties gave pretext for an intensified anticommunist offensive in the West. How do you assess the results of the economic restrictions forced upon Poland and the USSR?

[Answer] The propaganda offensive and the economic sanctions have their sources not only in the weaknesses existing in the socialist countries but in those in the capitalist countries. The latter do not continue to experience trouble-free development either: the numbers of unemployed in those countries certainly do bear witness to that. I do not think that that hard propaganda offensive, or the economic sanctions which have been applied, can in the long run affect in any significant way the economic life of the CEMA countries.

It is worth noting that even some of the developing countries which display a socialist orientation remain under firm pressure from the capitalist powers. But they still keep following the course they have adopted for themselves, at the same time strengthening their cooperation with the countries of real socialism, both in the economic sphere and on the political plane.

It is obvious that the economic restrictions which have been forced upon both Poland and the USSR are at the moment aggravating our difficulties to a very considerable extent. The economic and technological dependence which had increased over many years in certain socialist countries, and particularly in Poland, can be felt at every step. But the outcome of this situation may yet be quite unexpected. The thing that happened has made the socialist countries realize how important it is for them to consolidate their economic activity. Once they have been mobilized to pool and fully utilize their enormous potential in the field of primary energy resources, in the processing industry, in the existing reserves of fully trained cadres and in the already created infrastructure, the countries belonging to our community can emerge from these difficult tests economically more independent and autonomous.

On the other hand, opinions are expressed more and more frequently in the West that the long-term economic sanctions applied against the socialist countries may bring serious economic losses for the Western countries, as well as other losses resulting from stopping the mutual technological cooperation. For the Western countries, whose interests are bound up with economic expansion, that is, with the transfer of technology and technological methods, the gaining of independence by the CEMA countries can signify the loss of important markets in many fields. This is of course a matter for the distant future, but not distant enough for the Western countries not to be already considering such an eventuality in their plans and reckonings. And so the stand taken over the sanctions by, say, the EEC countries, is by no means uniform. The first significant departure was the decision to continue cooperation with the USSR in the construction of the gas pipeline, despite the very strong pressure on the part of the United States....

[Question] What concrete action is being taken by the CEMA to consolidate its integration and achieve independence from the West?

[Answer] A CEMA "summit" is scheduled to take place in the immediate future. It will be dedicated to the question of an intensification of mutual cooperation in the spheres of technology and technological methods and a further development of specialization and mutual cooperation ties. The summit will bring binding decisions in the sphere of the division of scientific research, combining the production and scientific potentials and full utilization of production capacities. The CEMA countries must be quick in making up for the period of stagnation in their economic cooperation, which lasted throughout the last decade.

The importance of this cooperation can be seen from the example of our own country. Not everyone realizes that after our national income started falling in 1979 we were still able to maintain a certain degree of economic stability. That was precisely the result of our cooperation within the CEMA framework. And if our economy is now gradually beginning to climb out of "the trough", it is to a large degree thanks to the contribution of our cooperation with our socialist partners. It is worth keeping in mind that right now we are unable to utilize 40 percent of our industry's production capacities. The enormous capital that is frozen in our investment projects is estimated -- when calculated in terms of dollars -- to exceed our total foreign debt. This can make us realize how important it is for us to determine our cooperation ties within the CEMA framework and to open up the possibilities of utilizing those spare production capacities -- in which sphere, incidentally, the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, have already been cooperating with us since 1981.

[Question] Professor, how is it possible to combine the need for continued and increasing coordination among the socialist countries with the phenomenon which in today's socialist world has been termed "searching for one's own ways"?

[Answer] This phenomenon is closely connected with the mechanisms of the functioning of economy. These mechanisms are varied in the degree, scope, and intensive nature of central planning; independence of enterprises; and the existence, or nonexistence, of intermediate exchelons. But the common feature of this phenomenon is the intention to faciliate the functioning of economic mechanisms within the existing framework of social conditions and taking into consideration the existence of different traditions which impress themselves on the economic life of each particular nation. Seen in this light, this differentiation not only presents no impediment but, on the contrary, brings with it new experience and many valuable qualities, all of which are vital for the whole community of socialist countries.

ANTI-INFLATION, AUSTERITY PROGRAM REVISED

LD181623 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May -- On the basis of submitted proposals and postulates, the government has prepared a new version of the anti-inflation programme and corrected the austerity programme.

In the anti-inflation programme many paragraphs were reworded and some proposals given up. A detailed scenario has been also prepared for the programme's implementation.

The document says the government meets with understanding nearly all demands for higher pay and benefits and expansion of their scope. However, in the present condition of the economy, meeting these demands would only mean creating money without any material equivalent, i.e. only a seeming and passing improvement in the living standard. Counter-acting inflation by means of getting its sources under control, also requires a change in attitudes and social behavior, giving up excessive -- in relation to possibilities of the economy -- pay and income demands.

The government is convinced that it is fully possible to remove the sources of inflation, prevent its further increase and gradually limit it to the scale of a few per cent a year which is admissable in every developing economy.

Therefore, the government puts forward proposals which protect the interests of the poorest families and social groups, consistently aim to consolidate the reform and increase the discipline of the operation of its mechanisms and aim at a more just distribution of burdens connected with the present crisis.

The draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 provides for an increase in the supply of commodities and services by 700 billion zlotys, that is by 24 per cent and by 21 per cent per annum. It is possible to have additional suply worth of at least 80-100 billion zlotys. To this end the government proposes, among other things, to increase the use of production capacities in those industries and enterprises which produce marketables, to develop side-production for the needs of the market and condition of its profitability, to use idle potential for the needs of the market and promote "citizens' initiative" in various forms.

The financial and credit policies pursued towards enterprises will be based on the principle of "hard-to-get money".

The government will gradually decrease and eliminate subsidies to production.

The government will introduce the duty of submitting the results of enterprises' economic activity to broad social control.

It is imperative to universally apply austerity measures.

As of April 1, 1983, the government will not take up any decisions which would increase expenditures from the state budget without simultaneous decisions which would secure at least an equivalent increase of budgetary incomes.

The government will take up another decision in May to limit the number of full-time employees of the state administration.

The austerity programme, proposed along with the draft plan for the years 1983-1985, provides for a total decrease of expenditures from the state budget within the 3 years to amount to about 145 billion zlotys.

To create conditions for a full and just taxation of high incomes, a register of incomes will be introduced by the end of this year covering the non-agricultural private businesses, market-oriented specialist private farms and the high-income-bracket employees of the socialized economy. Changes in the system of taxes are also envisaged.

The government, in agreement with trade unions will initiate a review of collective employment contracts and branch charters, with the intention to put forward motions on verification of privileges stemming from these contracts and charters.

The to-date property tax on recreation plots and summer houses will go up. Increases will also be made in, for example, radio and TV fees, passport and tourist fees on foreign travel, registration fees for passenger cars with engine capacity exceeding 1,500 cu. cm and for 2 or more cars owned by one family.

An undispensable element for counter-acting uncontrolled inflation is to curb the [word indistinct] of prices. It is expected that prices for standard industrial commodities purchased by low- and medium-income groups of population will be kept at a lower level, while prices for higher quality products will grow more.

Price rises envisaged by the plan will be introduced in 1983 and the turnover tax for high quality goods will be either introduced or increased.

The years 1984-1985 are expected to witness a gradual reduction of the pace of growth of retail prices, although some increases of these prices will be necessary.

There are chances to restore the market equilibrium, limit the scale of inflation to the level of less than 10 per cent a year still before 1985. The government alone, without the cooperation of enterprises and the whole society, can neither implement this programme nor achieve its goals. Therefore, it appeals to the whole society for approval of and support for the actions envisaged by the programme.

The government has also introduced changes to the austerity programme, expanding, for example, the scope of long-range moves concerning coal. The programme of undertakings concerning farming and food processing industries was expanded by the proposal to start idle food processing plants such as small slaughter houses, pork-butcher's shops and dairies and establishing new similar plants.

Proposals on ways to achieve increased labour productivity were enriched by putting greater stress on innovations and technical improvements.

To improve the production quality it has been proposed to prepare systemic solutions which would make it possible to exact financial responsibility from employees for poor quality of products.

The programme of budgetary cuts has been expanded by an additional task to make an analysis of savings at the radio and TV committee. The programme approved the postulate to give up the planned limitations in expenditures for medicines.

DAILY ASSESSES PARTY'S ROLE IN NEW UNIONS

AU181632 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 May 83 p 1

[Jerzy Jarkowski commentary: "The Party's Presence in Trade Union Activities"]

[Text] I recently noted the opinions of two party activists at one of the plants:

Why, wondered the first, when the new trade union organization was being revived with much opposition, were most people of the opinion that we party people should not get too involved in this work? The party and the union are, after all, the two forces in the plant which should work hand in hand with one another. If party members were to timidly avoid union work only so as not to expose themselves to an accusation from the underground that the unions have been appointed by the party, it would be completely wrong and we cannot support that.

If there had not been even a single member in the new unions, added another, then those who are calling for trade unions to be boycotted would have muttered that it is a "party" union. They would have showered its organizers with false accusations and would have sent them threatening notes.

It is worth dispelling these doubts and misunderstandings. The reconstruction of the Polish trade union movement, following all the upheavals it went through, is one of the most important tasks with social, as well as political, significance, tasks which are of great concern to the party.

We are, after all, talking about the revival of a massive organization which is necessary for millions of working people in our country. We also want trade unions to return to the scene of public life as soon as possible and we want them to take a lively and genuine part in solving any matters troubling the work force. We want to express and defend their social interests, create an atmosphere of social justice and shape socialist relations between people. The Sejm law gives trade unions the right to do these things. The activists and members of our party and their nonparty work comrades should arrange meetings while they are implementing their important tasks; in fact they are already doing this.

In addition, party initiative, inspiration, and the direct participation of party members in these activities are what the new unions need. It is significant that the contribution party members have made to the work of the union authorities that have been elected to date is much bigger than the contribution of most of the union members. Despite the fact that the political opponent attacked the party during the 6,000 or so trade union election meetings which have been staged so far, not one case of discrimination against a party member standing as a candidate for election was noted.

We can be sure that further attempts at creating differences between the party and trade unions will continue to fail all along the line. The trade union movement is, after all, an integral and inseparable part of the workers' movement and a very important feature of their common potential which has always given the role of political leader and the so-called motor behind all activities to the workers' parties for the last century. The activists of these parties usually played the leading part in shaping the class-based trade unions while their political and union activities were two spheres of activities which were very difficult to distinguish between.

Will these significant past experiences somehow relate to the arduous daily activities carried out by organizers and activists in the thousands of Polish plants? Yes, because this is a very important task of significance to the whole of society, in view of the complex conditions of the moment. Another reason is because to be active in a trade union is not an easy test of character and political stamina; it is also a test of skill in holding and reinforcing a dialogue with the work force on matters which concern it.

Such large trade union organizations as, for instance, the Ostrowiec steelworks (with 8,600 members), the Lenin steelworks (with 5,400), the Obronce Pokoju cotton industry plants in Lodz, or the Wujek coal mine (with 2,700 members), as well as the smaller ones which are just commencing their activities, are taking part in the implementation of important national tasks. These are tasks which are geared to pull Poland out of the crisis, to construct an agreement, to generally strengthen the socialist principles of social justice and our respect for the working man and his hard work.

Furthermore, we must also assess the significance of the contribution party members made to trade union activities according to very high criteria. There are many shining examples in this area; however, there is also, unfortunately, no shortage of cases where the party has insufficiently contributed to trade union activities.

The tasks set before trade union members are extensive and urgent. They should deal with the social and standard-of-living conditions of the lives and work of the work force, its rest and spare time, health and safety at work, and the development of cultural activities, as well as recreation and sports, at plants.

Trade unions must be guaranteed the conditions for self-government and independent activities when implementing these tasks. In the community of a plant, a trade union organization should be a factor which is independent of the administration and which cooperates closely with the party organization and workers self-management bodies while exercising social control over management bodies.

All the members of the PZPR who represent the party within trade unions should take great pains to ensure that the union occupies a position that is backed by active social forces at the plant. We must expand our party and union action programs in the interests of the work force and the country.

The development of trade unions has recently accelerated since over 750,000 new members joined them in March and April. Their total number of members at the end of April rose to over 2.3 million and is still growing. Trade unions are already a large-scale organization. However, there is still a conflict in progress over them which we will win because it is being waged in the interests of the workers class.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

Mokrzyszczak, Rakowski Meet Shalayev

LD182348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 May 83

[text] A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union [AUCCTU], including Stepan Shalayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived today in Poland for a working visit. At a meeting in the PZPR Central Committee headquarters the guests were briefed on the current political and economic situation in Poland and about the current tasks facing the party in the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak acted as host. Miezcyslaw Rakowski, Stanislaw Gabrielski, Stanislaw Ciosek, Lucjan Piatkowski, and Zbigniew Salwa took part in the meeting.

Today the Soviet Unionists' delegation visited the Ursus engineering factory, where it met with the trade union aktiv that functions within the enterprise. It also visited some of the Ursus production sections.

TV Interviews Shalayev

LD182324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A delegation of Soviet trade unions, led by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU has been staying in Poland. The guests visited the Ursus engineering factory and exchanged reports of experiences at a meeting with representatives of the work force union. Cooperation between the tractor industries of the two countries was discussed. The Soviet unionists were briefed on the operations of some Ursus departments. Stepan Shalayev granted an interview to our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Question] How do the Soviet trade unions solve the problems of working people?

[Answer] First of all I would like to take the opportunity to convey on behalf of our trade unions, and the working class of our country, [words indistinct] People's Poland most cordial greetings, and wish you success, happiness, and economic development.

As you know, Soviet trade unions represent the interest of the working masses in matters concerning production and in the area of improving working conditions, life and cultural development, and enhancing standards of living. And these problems are being solved primarily by trade unions by intensifying the activity of working people. Trade unions see their supreme task in intensifying the activity aimed at involving work forces in production management. Together with the government we recently prepared a bill on work forces in order to extend their participation in production management. Our country's trade union organization sees its obligation to contribute an even faster development of the national economy.

[Question] What is the contribution of Soviet trade unions to the consolidation of the international trade union movement and to the struggle for peace?

[Answer] I would say considerable, because our trade unions maintain broad contacts with with trade unionists in 145 states on all continents. By maintaining extensive relations we concentrate our efforts on the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. But of course, the main task that we have undertaken together is the common struggle for peace, against the arms race, for disarmament, for a clear sky over our planet. [end recording]

CZYREK, WOZNIAK MEET CSSR EDUCATION MINISTER

LD181929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A cooperation plan between Polish and Czechoslovak higher education has been signed in Warsaw. On the Polish side the agreement was signed by Professor Zenon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education, and technology, and on the Czechoslovak side by Milan Vondruska, minister of education.

The plan concentrates primarily on solving problems of long-term development of higher education, training, and improvement of academic cadres, and on mutual closer links between teaching programs. Milan Vondruska was received today by Jozef Czyrek, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Problems concerning Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in science and higher education were discussed, and considerable progress has been ascertained in direct cooperation in higher education, and joint research work. Also information was exchanged on higher education problems in both countries.

ANDREI HOLDS TALKS WITH SHULTZ IN WASHINGTON

AU181945 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Talks were conducted at the State Department in Washington between Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. During the talks, the sides examined the main current and future prospects of Romanian-U.S. relations. The two foreign ministers reiterated the determination of their governments to expand and diversify these ties on the basis of principles included in documents signed at the highest level, which is in accordance with the basic interests of the Romanian and U.S. peoples. They examined ways and means to expand bilateral trade exchanges and economic cooperation on a stable and mutually advantageous basis.

The exchange of views on the current international situation pointed out the need to act to eliminate hotbeds of war which jeopardize overall peace and security, to politically resolve differences between states, and to reduce international tension.

The talks were attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Edward Derwinski, counselor at the State Department. Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador to Washington, was also present. Secretary of State George Shultz gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian foreign minister.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING U.S. JURIST

AU181950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1983 -- On Wednesday, May 18 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Nicholas Bucur, L.L.D., U.S. jurist of Romanian extraction, who handed over to the Romanian head of state, as a sign of deep homage, his volume entitled "Ceausescu of Romania - A Champion of Peace" brought out by the "Quills and Scrolls" publishers of the USA. The author showed that the book was an expression of his deep esteem and high appreciation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding personality of the contemporary world, of his tireless activity in the service of the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, international collaboration and understanding, of the attainment of all nations' aspirations for freedom, independence and progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and said that the publication of that work contributed to a better acquaintance with Romania, with her foreign policy of peace and collaboration, to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and American peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Attending was Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

GREEK ENVOY HANDS MEETING PROPOSAL TO CEAUSESCU

AU182000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/5/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 18 Sotirios Konstandopoulos [name as received], ambassador, special envoy of the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, who handed him a message from the Hellenic premier.

The message refers to the traditional close relations of friendship and collaboration between Greece and Romania, and also expresses the belief that the fine Romanian-Hellenic cooperation will further expand and deepen both bilaterally and internationally, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The Greek premier's message also advances the proposal to organize in Athens, this year, a Balkan meeting at the level of experts in questions related to the denuclearization of the Balkans, in the interests of peace, understanding and collaboration among the countries in this area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and requested that warm greetings be conveyed to the Hellenic premier. In his turn, he expressed his confidence that the friendly and productive relations between the two countries would further develop and strengthen in harmony with both peoples' wish and aspirations, and that Romania and Greece would actively cooperate in the future too in the international life, contributing, through joint actions and efforts, to turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, understanding, collaboration and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

MATERIALS ON MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU161931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/5/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave a dinner in honour of the prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed.

In attendance were Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea and Ion Dinca, first deputy prime ministers; Ion M. Nicolae, Gheorghe Petrescu, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime ministers; other Romanian officials as well as the officials accompanying the Malaysian premier.

During the dinner toasts were proposed to the health of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the sovereign of Malaysia, Ibni Sultan Abu Bakar Ahmad Shah, to the steady development of the Romanian-Malaysian relations of friendship and collaboration.

Ceausescu Talks

AU171917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1983 -- On May 17, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

The Malaysian premier conveyed a warm message of friendship to Romania's president from His Majesty Ibni Sultan Abu Bakar Ahmd Shah, sovereign of Malaysia.

He expressed his profound satisfaction at having met again with the Romanian head of state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed, in his turn, warm and friendly greetings to the sovereign of Malaysia.

Referring to the fine bilateral relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed assessed with satisfaction that they witnessed productive and steady development, in keeping with the important agreements and understandings reached during the Romanian head of state's visit to Malaysia in November 1982, which opened broad prospects to the cooperation between the two countries. It was also considered that the results scored so far in the promotion of bilateral relations, and the growing economic potential of Romania and of Malaysia provided favourable conditions for the future amplification and deepening of the Romanian-Malaysian collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane and in other fields of activity. The need was highlighted for capitalizing, through concerted efforts, the existing possibilities to the end of initiating mutually advantageous cooperation actions, and enlarging the volume of commercial exchanges between Romania and Malaysia. It was shown that the intensification of the Romanian-Malaysian cooperation fully met the two peoples' wish and aspirations for progress.

A series of aspects were also approached of the current international political situation.

Highlighting that a particularly complex situation and serious tension existed in the world, the Romanian head of state and the Malaysian premier assessed that, under the circumstances, firmest and most responsible action should be taken for improving the world political climate, eliminating the use and threat of force from international relations, resuming and consolidating the process of detente.

Emphasis was placed by common agreement on the fact that the major problems of our days were the safeguarding of peace, the liquidation of underdevelopment, and the bridging of the wide gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

It was considered that the unparalleled escalation of the arms race and the prospect of a devastating nuclear war called for every effort to be made towards stopping the policy of arming, of confrontation and war, halting the deployment of further medium-range missiles, withdrawing and destroying the ones in place, passing to tangible, effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, guaranteeing the nations' and peoples' supreme right to free and dignified existence.

Stress was laid on the particular attention Romania and Malaysia pay to the establishment of a new international economic order grounded on equality and equity. The significance was highlighted of strengthening the unity, solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries to the end of promoting the dialogue with the developed states with a view to building the new international economic order.

The exchange of opinions highlighted once again the fact that Romania and Malaysia firmly declare for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in the Middle East, South-East Asia and other parts of the world starting from the interests of peace and security, from the need for all peoples to develop freely and independently without any outside immixture. The conviction was expressed that the peaceful resolution of those conflictual states of affairs would mark a major contribution to surmounting tension in the international life, to strengthening confidence and cooperation in the respective areas and on a world plane.

Both sides considered that the just and durable resolution of the complex problems confronting mankind called for all countries' active and equal participation in the international life, irrespective of their size or social system, a decisive role devolving on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing, non-aligned countries which make up the overwhelming majority of mankind and are vitally interested in a policy of independence, peace and collaboration.

Romania's president and the prime minister of Malaysia pointed with satisfaction to the open and friendly character of the talks they conducted expressing their confidence that they would contribute to the more intense development of the cooperation between Romania and Malaysia both bilaterally and internationally, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding and international cooperation.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The Romanian head of state and Elena Ceausescu entertained Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, and his wife, Mrs Siti Hasmah Bte Ali, to lunch.

Also present were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his wife.

During the lunch, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed proposed toasts to the steady expansion of the cooperation between the two countries, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian and Malaysian peoples, to international peace, understanding and cooperation.

Mahathir Press Statement

AU181826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1983 -- In the statement he made at the beginning of the meeting he had on May 18 with representatives of the Romanian press, foreign correspondents accredited to Romania's capital city and Malaysian journalists the prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir bin Mohamed, pointed out that his first visit to Romania, though short, had been both pleasant and fruitful.

The purpose of my visit to Romania, he specified, was to promote and develop further bilateral relations and cooperation primarily in the fields of economy and trade. I strongly believe that this could be achieved through establishing personal contacts and rapport with Romania's leaders.

Malaysia and Romania, the guest said, enjoy ties of friendship and cooperation both at the bilateral and international levels.

Referring to the talks he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu the Malaysian premier mentioned that they had touched on a number of topical issues of great concern to the international community which included the situation in Europe, South-East Asia, the Middle East crisis, the arms race, the international economic situation and South-South cooperation.

He added that President Nicolae Ceausescu was a personality with whom one can discuss any issue. He mentioned that he conducted talks with the Romanian president on a series of international questions in Malaysia as well and that he could make up a clear image of Romania's policy. He stressed that on most of the issues their viewpoints were very close.

Referring to the talks conducted with Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Mahathir bin Mohamed specified that they focused on bilateral economic cooperation and prospects for its development. We touched on a number of issues which included increasing the volume of trade through counter-trading arrangements, joint ventures in specific projects and programmes such as energy, railway modernization, oil processing and research, construction and building materials.

I am very satisfied with the outcome of my talks with Romanian leaders, and I am confident that given the common desire and understanding of both countries to increase the economic and trade cooperations we should be able to achieve our mutual objectives.

Answering a question, Premier Mahathir bin Mohamed said that following the summit dialogue in Kuala Lumpur the development prospects of the Romanian-Malaysian economic collaboration were very good, that the different government systems should not be obstacles to establishing broad relations on an international plane. He noted that was very easy as far as Romania was concerned.

The Malaysian premier showed concern over the lack of clear results in the dialogue between the rich and backward countries reasserting Malaysia's stance on that issue. Mahathir bin Mohamed stated that Malaysia fully agreed with Romania's stand on disarmament, with the need for the huge funds spent on arming at present to be used for economic and social development, for raising the peoples' welfare.

Departure 18 May

AU181317 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The official, friendly visit of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, paid to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, ended today.

Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the Malaysian guest was seen off by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu and other officials. A military guard was lined up at the airport in honor of the Malaysian prime minister. The national anthems of Malaysia and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Joint Communique

AU181844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 18 May 83

["Romanian-Malaysian Joint Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1983 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, the prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, and his wife paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over May 16-18, 1983. The prime minister of Malaysia was accompanied by Mohamed Adib bin Haji Mohamed Adam, minister of information, his wife and senior government officials.

During the visit, the distinguished guests and the accompanying delegation visited several places of economic, social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Ploiesti, being extended a warm and cordial welcome everywhere, as an expression of the feelings of close friendship and mutual esteem between the two countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met with the prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, and his wife, Datin Sri Dr. Siti Hasmah Bte Ali, at Snagov. The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia exchanged extensive views on bilateral cooperation, as well as on major international questions.

During their talks, conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia expressed their satisfaction with the stage of the relations between the two countries in all fields of mutual interest. They reiterated their determination to further promote and develop the cooperation between the two countries in keeping with the interests of the friendly Romanian and Malaysian peoples, with the general cause of peace and security in the world, of progress and cooperation, of the independent development of all nations.

Both sides highlighted the particular importance of the official visit of friendship Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid to Malaysia in November 1982, and of the productive results of that visit, as well as the significance of the visit Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, paid to Romania in May 1983, showing that these highly significant events were a moment of reference in the development of bilateral relations and of the Romanian-Malaysian cooperation in the international life.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia when discussing major international questions, reaffirmed the validity of the assessments and viewpoints contained in the Kuala Lumpur Joint Statement of November 27, 1982.

Expressing their deep concern over the tension in the international life, the two sides emphasized that it was a result of the on-going crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, of the tendencies towards intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states, of the use or threat of force by the militarily powerful states against the weak ones, of the continuation of the policy of dividing the world into zones of domination and influence, of the dangerous escalation of the arms race, of the lack of progress in the settlement of the economic questions confronting the developing countries and the maintenance of a serious international economic situation.

In this context, the two sides emphasized the need for the strict observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, full equality of rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, non-recourse to the use or threat of force, peaceful settlement of disputes and cooperation for mutual benefit.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia emphasized the responsibility of all states, peoples, and their leaders to take energetic measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international life and ensure the independent and free development of all nations.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia expressed their deep concern over the unprecedented scope of the arms race and stressed that concrete disarmament measures, primarily in the nuclear field, should be taken to stop the race so that the considerable material, financial and human resources thus released serve economic development, that of the developing countries in particular, which would contribute to the recovery of the world economy, more particularly the position of the developing countries in international economic relations.

The two sides exchanged in-depth opinions on the present world economic situation and expressed their concern over the steady deterioration of the world economy and the lack of progress towards the building of the new international economic order, which adversely affect the position of the developing countries and pose further obstacles to international economic cooperation. The two sides underlined the need for further efforts to promote the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and called for an urgent start of global negotiations at the United Nations. In this context, they highlighted the importance of the sixth UNCTAD session to be held in Belgrade in June 1983 and expressed the hope that that session would contribute to finding practical solutions to the serious economic issues confronting the peoples, particularly the developing countries.

At the same time, both sides pointed to the special importance their countries attach to South-South cooperation as a tangible means of lessening their economic dependence on the developed countries and strengthening their relations.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania informed the prime minister of Malaysia of the situation in Europe. The two sides pointed to the dangers posed by the huge stockpiles of conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe. They underlined the importance of a serious constructive dialogue during the negotiations conducted in this respect for the creation of an atmosphere of confidence conducive to the building of security and strengthening of cooperation on the continent. In this respect, they stressed the need for a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, for the continuity of the process started in Helsinki, which would contribute to the relaxation of tension both in Europe and in the world. Both sides pointed to the need to halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles, to withdraw and destroy the ones in place in Europe, as prerequisite for guaranteeing peace and security on the continent and in the world. In connection with the Balkan area, the two sides emphasized the importance of solving all pending questions among the states in the zone by peaceful means, and turning the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia laid stress on the important efforts and contribution of the ASEAN countries to the development of cooperation among them and with other states. The two sides agreed that the activity of the ASEAN countries was conducive to the promotion of peace and stability in South-East Asia as well as outside the region and to the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in that part of the world.

The prime minister of Malaysia briefed the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the developments in South-East Asia, on the Kampuchean issue in particular.

The importance was brought to the fore of reaching a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country to allow the Kampuchean people to self-reliantly decide its future, without any outside interference according to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia reasserted their countries' position in favour of the establishment of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state.

The sides reiterated their conviction that the situation in the Middle East could be solved only by taking into account the Palestinian question which is the crux of the conflict in the area and they emphasize the necessity that the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- should participate in all negotiations on a comprehensive just and lasting settlement of the conflict.

Both sides considered that the recent Asian conference on the Palestinian issue held in Kuala Lumpur and other such regional conferences in accordance with the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly were a concrete expression of solidarity with and support to the Palestinian people in its eneavours to re-establish their legitimate national rights.

The two sides, emphsizing the serious situation in Lebanon, declared for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, for the national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and tranquility of that country, which would positively bear on the situation in the Middle East as a whole.

The Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They declared for the immediate cessation of the military hostilities between the two countries so as to reach an urgent and peaceful settlement of their dispute, through negotiations, and re-establish good neighbourly relations between Iraq and Iran.

The two sides expressed their concern over the oil spill in the Gulf area polluting the marine waters, which is likely to have adverse effects and far-reaching consequences on marine ecology and environment in the area and neighbouring zones, as well as their hope that a solution could be achieved, starting from the interests of all sides directly involved.

The Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister highlighted the important role of the United Nations Organization in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They declared for firm measures to be taken by the international community to enhance its confidence in the world organization and to strengthen the UN's responsibility in maintaining world peace and security. Furthermore, the two sides declared for a more active role of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states, of the small and medium-sized countries in the international life, in the peaceful settlement of the complex issues facing manking, for the democratization of interstate relations.

Starting from the common interests and similar positions of Romania and Malaysia on many contemporary international issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed agreed that Romania and Malaysia intensify their consultations and cooperation within the UN, the Group of 77, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international fora, with a view to consolidating peace, peacefully settling interstate disputes, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, building the new international economic order and promoting cooperation, friendship and understanding among nations.

During the visit, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, held official talks during which they informed each other of the two countries' present concerns for economic and social development and reviewed the current stage of bilateral relations and their development prospects, particularly in the economic field.

The two prime ministers showed that considerably opportunities existed for a significant increase of commercial exchanges between their countries and for broader economic cooperation, in keeping with the growing potentials and with the interests of their national economies.

Special stress was laid on the need for intensified efforts to increase the volume of trade between the two countries. It was also agreed that part of the bilateral goods exchange be carried out on a compensation basis.

The two prime ministers also agreed that economic cooperation between Romania and Malaysia should expand, particularly through joint ventures in specific projects and programmes included in their national economic development plans, such as energy, railway modernization, oil tapping and refining, construction and building materials, wood working. It was likewise agreed to analyse the facilities offered by Constanta free port to Malaysian companies, with a view to promoting Malaysian exports to European markets.

The two prime ministers agreed on the need to increase the number of visits between representatives of trading enterprises and firms in their countries so that in the nearest possible future specific fields of cooperation should be identified to appropriately work out agreements conducive to an increase in bilateral commercial exchanges. They also agreed that the third session of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation should be held in Kuala Lumpur in the last quarter of 1983 to review the progress made and the action to be taken, in accordance with the understanding reached at summit level.

The two prime ministers also agreed that direct contacts be intensified between the representatives of the two countries' parliaments, relevant ministries and especially institutions, planning and investment promoting bodies included.

The Romanian and Malaysian prime ministers expressed their conviction that the Romanian president's visit to Kuala Lumpur and the Malaysian prime minister's visit to Bucharest, just as the understandings reached on those occasions would further expand the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries, grounding it on a solid, long-term basis.

Attending the talks between the two prime ministers were, for Romania Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Lucian Dragut, secretary of the Council of Ministers, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Tudor, deputy minister of machine-building industry, Alexandru Dobre, deputy minister of transport and telecommunications, Marcel Dinu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ioan Dinca, charge d'affaires a.i. of Romania in Malaysia, and for Malaysia Mohamed Adib bin Haji Mohamed Adam, minister of information, Tan Sri Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, secretary-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ahmad Faiz Abdul Hamid, Malaysian ambassador to Romania, Datuk Azizan bin Zainful Abidin [name as received], principal private secretary to the prime minister, Emam Mohamed Hanif bin Eman Mohamed Hussein, secretary for poltical affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asmat bin Kamalluddin, director for international trade in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Tuan Syed Tamin Ashari bin Syed Mohamed, director-general of the "PERNAS" national trading company, and Wahab bin Harun [name as received], assistant principal secretary for economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Both sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the productive results of the summit dialogue in Bucharest and the understandings reached on that occasion. The conviction was expressed that the visit was an important contribution to the further consolidation of the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, on behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, warmly thanked Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, for the warm and friendly reception extended to him throughout his visit. The prime minister of Malaysia invited the Romanian prime minister to pay an official visit to Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SFRY'S SPILJAK ON DESIGNATION

AU171144 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade.

On your designation as president of the SFRY Presidency I want to extend warm congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, and wishes for success in the mission entrusted to you.

In stressing with great satisfaction the upward trend of Romanian-Yugoslav relations, I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will expand and develop to the benefit of our peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu

SUPERIORITY OF NATIONALITY POLICY DISCUSSED

AU181039 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 May 83 p 2

[Third article by Eugen Florescu in the series "The Role and Future of the Nation"]

[Excerpts] One of the cornerstones of our party's theoretical and practical approach to the nationality problem is -- as we noted in previous articles on this topic -- the idea that it constitutes the sovereign prerogative of each state, and that no one has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country under the pretext of coming to the assistance of a certain nationality. Along this line, we are all familiar with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's remarks, who said that in Romania it is the RCP and the state who take care of the nationality issue.

"I want to stress the fact," our party secretary general said, "that the problem of the Romanian nationality in Hungary, Yugoslavia, or elsewhere is not solved in Bucharest, but in Budapest, Belgrade, or the capitals of the respective countries. Similarly, the problem of the Hungarian, Serbian, German, and other nationalities in Romania is not solved in Budapest, Belgrade, Bonn, or anywhere else, but here in Bucharest by our party. I want to reiterate," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu added, "that as far as we were concerned, we will never take advantage of the existence of a Romanian nationality in another country to interfere in that country's affairs. At the same time, I want to resolutely state that we will not permit anyone to use the nationality problem as an excuse to interfere in any way in Romania's internal affairs."

The results of this correct policy of a great national dignity are well known:

In the spirit of the long tradition of fraternal coexistence and joint struggle for social and national freedom of the Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbs, and other nationalities, Romania enjoys one of the most exemplary spirits of harmonious cooperation among all the sons of the fatherland; their fraternity and unity around the party and its secretary general, and in the work and struggle for the progress and prosperity of their common fatherland are strong and are continuously strengthening.

Precisely because this is the situation in the relations among the members of our nation -- regardless of nationality -- we think it is worth understanding and clarifying certain ideological formula through which certain Western irredentist circles in particular are continuously attempting to disturb the harmony created -- and this is true not only for Romania, but also for other socialist and even capitalist countries in which the existence of national states constitutes a final historical fact.

Aware of the fact that Marxism-Leninism has objectively and scientifically explained the struggle of certain nations and nationalities against the systems imposed by ruling classes belonging to other nations and nationalities as a legitimate desire to be rid of oppression, and because this exploitation, generally speaking, in the socialist countries has been eliminated and equal socioeconomic conditions have been created for all citizens -- which is a reality difficult to refute -- one of the latest inventions believed to be of a "suggestive" value for certain nationalities is the "model" of so-called countries with a high living standard and with sufficient freedoms, but in which national confrontations...are said to be escalating.

The question is: In view of the increasingly complex requirements of progress in the modern age, what would be the results of splitting up nations into national enclaves? Nothing but a general weakening, thus making them easy tools in the hands of the transnational powers, which for the most are in fact quite national.

The cultivation of "self-determination" where there is no justification for it and the fanning of the so-called "danger of denationalization" are accompanied by one of the most absurd forms of nationalism -- the idea of preserving the "pure blood" of certain nationalities. In this case, too, it is easy to see that double standards are being applied. The same people who would consider it "barbarous" not to allow a black to marry a white in the United States, the same people who would immediately invoke the Helsinki Act or human rights if the Romanian state would not allow a young woman to marry an Italian, British, or French subject are now ready to accuse our society when sometimes young people of different nationalities but citizens of the same country, living in the same town and sometimes on the same street, fall in love and found a family. In such cases, too, the maneuver is to invoke "human rights". This time, however, the right not to be denationalized! As if something else happens when a Romanian woman marries in Italy....

Along the same line, it is worth pondering the noise that is being made around the so-called danger of adopting the official language (which is also considered as an "act of denationalization"). If that is so, then our country should commit the error of inciting, for example, Romanians living in the United States to reject American English and to stay "Romanians" (the social inequalities that would result from such a step are obvious!). Or the emphasis that is placed on the idea of the role of coinhabiting nationalities as "unique" bridges between certain interested nations and the countries of the coinhabiting nationalities. In the (false) light of such a concept, countries should only maintain pro forma relations officially, while real contacts should be made through the marginal "bridges" of their own invention.

Naturally, the presence of citizens speaking other languages can only be an asset.

However, like any exaggeration, the above suggestion can easily turn into something that reminds us of a letter Chekhov sent to Gorkiy when the latter was young and was intending to stay in the "province." Knowing that provincial life is all very well, Chekhov advised Gorkiy, if you want to really gauge yourself, however, come to the capital. Very wise advice, we think; the bridge between countries can only be the best that the respective countries can produce as a whole -- the ties should begin with the leadership of the respective states and should not be limited to speakers of this or that language.

...Needless to say, one can bring many examples through which the inventive resuscitators of nationalistic appetites aim at interference in the internal affairs of other states (some even would like to decree "mother-nations," having the right to take care of part of the population of other states, which should not be viewed as "interference"). The fact remains that in the light of the ripostes that such theories can receive from our party's revolutionary outlook of life and the world, and of the national problem in general and the coinhabiting nationalities in particular, it becomes evident that this outlook, both theoretically and in practice, is incomparably superior, more generous and humane, and built upon profoundly scientific principles.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ORIGINAL CULTURE, LITERATURE

AU181111 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 83 p 1

[Article by Edgar Papu: "The Self-Awareness of Romanian Culture"]

[Text] In the general context of our culture, literature always occupied one of the first places. It has had the advantage of a language of rare richness and beauty and of an infinite capacity for nuances and subtle inflections. And finally, it has had the advantage of action-packed contents, particularly substantial and varied, that was and is provided by all the aspects of our realities.

Let us dwell especially on the place of our culture in the historical-geographical context. Our country is situated on the meridian that stretches between the Baltic and the Aegean; together with Italy, it belongs to the European countries which, after lengthy subordination, won their independence only in the last century or even later, around the beginning of our century. As such, they have passed the stage of cultural consolidation and are now at their apogee. This explains -- at least in part -- the great creative upsurge which, were it better known, could bring a new world message. Romanian literature belongs precisely to this orbit of great cultural topicality that has been heralded in the past 150 years by exceptional works.

The establishment of a framework of values should, however, be complemented by certain specifications which, viewed in the light of the background and value of our culture, no longer please us in the least.

There have thus been factors which hastened to play down everything. Our criticism was permeated by a tradition of so-called "critical good manners." This is a positive trait, up to a point. However, in the name of this "self-deprecation" our culture was treated, without any value justification, as a peripheral and provincial creation, the idea being that we are doomed to vegetate in the shade of others; moreover, any attempt to raise our heads in the universal context was viewed as a ridiculous presumption worthy of Caragiale's character.

A superior attitude, irony, and ridicule and invective and easily deflatable sophistry have often served as substitutes for argument.

It is obvious that such a servile attitude has harmed our culture. For the longest time we did not dare to ascribe the quality of genius to any of our authors, except Eminescu. Even when reality clearly disproved it, we found that our prose lacked breath and that we were only fit for the modest genres of short stories and sketches. It has also been hinted that we are powerless in the face of the demands of the dramatic genre. And finally, it has been believed that the themes of our literature are limited to petty local interests, and that all we are doing is to transpose foreign ideas and works to a minor and provincial scale. We were, however, conceded a certain lyrical success, but that is a limited genre with a limited reach. Hence, our poetry was good only for communicating among ourselves.

None of this disparagement has any roots in fact. On the contrary, in all genres -- not only poetry -- our literature produced and is producing vast, monumental, varied and original works of a generous humanism and with the newest and most interesting themes, featuring an atmosphere and conflicts, sometimes unsuspected elsewhere, as well as problems that open up vistas never touched before in any literature. In other words, our literature is an extensive phenomenon, not provincial in any way, and not heard only as the weak peripheral echo of works originating from a certain "center."

Aside from the major character of contemporary Romanian poetry, drama, and novels, we should not omit the enormous contribution of literary history. The recent circulation of the "History of Romanian Literature From Its Beginnings to the Present" by G. Calinescu is an eloquent sign of the times. This vast work incorporates the very point of departure of the new orientation, designed to shed a new light on the great, but often ignored, works of the past. We now view our classics from a comparative angle, i.e. through the eyes of universality. And we can state that only now, viewed in such a light, do they appear in their true greatness. Thus, for example, through obvious arguments, Cantemir of the "History of Hieroglyphics" is placed at the same level as his contemporary Swift. Such competent discoveries -- and there are more than a few -- are due to the self-awareness that our modern literature has fully reached.

The present is continuously restoring to us the treasures of the past. At the same time, it creates new values on the open road toward the future. That is to say, the not too distant future which will house the totality of our great contemporary literature.

CEAUSESCU GIVES AWARDS AT 12 MAY CEREMONY

AU121249 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 May 83

[Summary] "A ceremony took place at the State Council Palace this morning at which high distinctions, titles, and Orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania were awarded on the basis of a presidential decree for contributions made to implementing the party and state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, and for special results attained in socialist competition to fulfill the 1982 uniform national socioeconomic plan. The high distinctions were awarded by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"The ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and by secretaries of the Central Committee."

On behalf of the award winners, various officials took the floor expressing thanks for the distinctions conferred on them and pledged to do all they can at their work places to implement the party's policy and to fulfill the tasks devolving upon them to ensure the fatherland's comprehensive development.

"At the end of the ceremony -- welcomed with great warmth and enthusiasm -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech by the party secretary general was a fervent impetus for enthusiastic work in the service of the happiness of our people and of the socialist fatherland. The speech was followed with particular interest and punctuated with lively applause by those present who expressed their firm determination to implement our party and state policy and to increase their contribution to constantly raising Romania onto new levels of civilization and progress."

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 12 May reports that the award ceremony was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ioan Totu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, and Gheorghe Stoica.]

Ceausescu Speech

AU121703 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 May 83

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at award ceremony at State Council Palace in Bucharest 12 May -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of this festivity in recognition of the work performed by workers, peasants, and intellectuals in all sectors of activity, I would like to extend to all those who have been awarded high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania today and to those who will be awarded orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the coming days, warm congratulations and to wish them new successes in their overall activity devoted to the fatherland and to our people. [applause]

These orders and medals are awarded as a token of the great appreciation by the party and our country and by our people for those who in 1982, together with their working collectives, carried out a sustained activity and made an important contribution to implementing the 12th Party Congress decisions and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, and to implementing the basic target of the current 5-year plan: Romania's transition to a new development stage and the achievement of a new quality of work and life.

As I mentioned at the national conference and at the recent party Central Committee plenum, despite the difficult world economic conditions and despite certain special conditions determined by some difficulties and contradictions in our socioeconomic development, in 1982 as well our people registered important results in socioeconomic development.

We have proceeded this year to implement the targets set forth by the national conference, primarily to more forcefully develop the energy and raw material basis, agriculture and other sectors in order to ensure increasingly better conditions with a view to developing our fatherland at a more sustained rate.

The results attained in the first 4 months of the current year are higher than the plan provisions for those months. And we have everything at hand to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions and thus set a lasting base for fulfilling the overall 5-Year Plan.

I would like that the awarding of these high distinctions to a great number of working people -- workers, peasants, and intellectuals -- which, I want to repeat, reflect the great appreciation for the activity they have carried out, will also be an impetus for improving the activity in all fields and for better organizing work in order to fulfill this year's plan and to more forcefully develop the energy and raw material basis, and agriculture and to improve science and culture and develop education and mold cadres for all fields of activity.

Let us see to it that we achieve better results this year even in excess of plan provisions in all fields. Let it be an impetus for more forcefully increasing labor productivity, for cutting back on material expenditure and increasing economic efficiency. Within this framework, I would like to particularly stress the need to improve the quality and technical level of the overall activity, to resolutely implement the export provisions by manufacturing good-quality products, so that Romanian products will compete with the best such products at an international level.

Let us ensure the necessary conditions for our fatherland's active participation in the international division of labor. We are developing relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of equality, of respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

I believe that we have everything at hand to implement the national conference decisions under favorable conditions, thus raising our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization; we have everything at hand to implement the program of our general development and improve, at the same time, the material and cultural living standard of our people.

Once again, I would like to convey to you, to all those who have been awarded, warmest congratulations. At the same time, and on this occasion I would like to extend to the entire workers class -- the peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people, irrespective of nationality -- congratulations for the results registered in their activity in 1982 and in the first 4 months of the current year. I want to fervently wish them increasingly greater successes, much good health, and great happiness.

REAGAN 17 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD180957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 18 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan has reconfirmed that the three basic elements of his nuclear policy continue: the production of systems for transportation of nuclear bombs, the strengthening of the U.S. nuclear force and, lastly, the progress towards an agreement which would establish a control of this destructive armament.

Speaking last night, Tuesday, at a press conference in the White House Reagan said that the United States have a reason to believe that the Soviet Union has tested two new weapons whose production would represent a violation of the U.S.-Soviet "Salt Two" agreement.

Reagan affirmed his administration's readiness to negotiate a long-term agreement with the Soviet Union regarding the sale of U.S. wheat which would be beneficial both for the Soviet Union and for the United States. Reagan also expressed the hope that Syria will accept an agreement on all foreign troops' withdrawal from Lebanon.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES HU VISIT, OTHER ISSUES

LD182258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG) -- At the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Relations held today under the chairmanship of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed the members of the commission about the visit to our country by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. According to the official report from this meeting Mitja Ribicic stressed that both sides viewed the visit as being very successful, and that the talks which the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee had with our other party and state representatives, contributed to the further deepening of fruitful, equitable cooperation between the two parties and countries. The commission fully agreed with this assessment.

The commission also adopted the information provided by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, who at the head of an LCY delegation was present at the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Congress in Mozambique. He stressed that this congress represents a contribution to the country's further internal consolidation and the development of socialism, and also to the strengthening of anti-imperialistic, anticolonialist, and antihegemonistic forces in Africa; and in addition, that the talks which he held on that occasion were a contribution to the promotion of the LCY's relations with the progressive forces of Mozambique.

Within the framework of a series of themes on the influence of religion on international trends, the commission discussed the political role of Islam and its influence on social and international trends. The discussion stressed that the SFRY enjoys developed cooperation with all Islamic states. The basis for this cooperation lies in Yugoslavia's reputation; its devotion to the defense of independence and territorial integrity; its support for the anticolonial development and emancipation of peoples; its involvement in the search for a just solution to the Middle East crisis, and the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO as their only legitimate representative; its role in the movement and policies of nonalignment to which almost all countries with a majority of Islamic believers belong; and its national and religious equality.

It was also emphasized that because of our constitutional solution to the positions of religious communities, including the Islamic religious community, relations between the state and these communities within the framework of the Constitution and the law on the position of religious communities in our society are good. It was stated, however, that there do exist, and to some extent they are increasing, Islamic, clericalist, and Muslim bourgeois nationalistic tendencies directed against normal relations with the Islamic religious community and against the good relations of the SFRY with Islamic countries based on respect for the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference. As with all forms of clericalism and nationalism, this is also connected, particularly in conditions of increased special warfare, with various foreign extremist tendencies of pan-Islamism which, with the political and ideological consequences of its national and religious intolerance, must also be seen within the framework of the general ideological worsening of relations in the world between the blocs and great powers and the tendencies toward the weakening of the unity, internal strength, and international position of the SFRY.

BORBA DISCUSSES POLISH POLITICAL SITUATION

AU181324 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 83 p 6

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 16 May -- It appears that the mercury in Poland's political barometer is rising. This is certainly influenced by the forthcoming party plenum on ideological trends, the recent demonstrations, and the sharp criticism by the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. All this has agitated the political circles, increasingly controversial views on political polarization are appearing, and the time when the plenum is to be held is therefore completely uncertain.

Serious polemics on the situation in the party, or rather, about the existence of extremist currents in it, is at the center of attention.

The attention of the public in this field has been attracted by the recent polemics of two prominent party writers about the dogmatic and liberal forces in the party. While one of them sees the dogmatic forces in the PZPR themselves as opponents of the present party leadership, the other does not underestimate the "dangerous liberal liquidating tendence."

Two Currents

The first current is identified as the old bureaucratic apparatus which is spreading "populist demagogy" so as to "suppress by shouting its own pangs of conscience," and the other is assessed as very harmful, particularly in propaganda and the struggle against opposition.

One of the latest issues of the weekly POLITYKA assesses these polemics as "a duel of the liberals and dogmatists," and there have been many such duels recently, and calls on the two writers to publish their lists of those attacked, for both assert they posses such lists.

The critical article in the Moscow journal NOVOYE VREMYA was like pouring oil on fire. On the one side the dogmatists see in it their chance, and on the other side the moderates believe that it is time that they rally more firmly around Jaruzelski and his line.

Some Replies

Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, also asserts that "political pressure" has risen recently. It may be said that he is responding to the Moscow criticism in an indirect way, by writing his article for the attacked POLITYKA. He asserts quite directly that the line connected to Jaruzelski's name "is beginning to gain the upper hand and beginning to stabilize itself as a factor responsible for Poland's future."

Obviously having in mind the Moscow criticism and those who will support it in the country and especially in the party, Urban mentions forces which are attacking the government policy because it is incapable of adapting life in such a way that would suit "their ideal of socialism," and which are waiting "for the policy of agreement and struggle to collapse" so that they may "introduce their desired order by force."

One gets the impression that the leadership is not prepared to accept objections from the Moscow weekly but it is nevertheless aware that this may sharpen the internal party confrontations which may come to the fore at the upcoming plenum.

Urban's article in POLITYKA is understood here as an appeal to rally around Jaruzelski's line, the "increasing support" for which leads to "an increase in the activities of the opponents of such a policy."

In any case, the forthcoming plenum should bring more clarity to the internal divisions both in society and in the party. The plenum had been called for the middle of May but it is constantly being postponed. It seems there are plenty of serious reasons for this delay.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER

LD182320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference and president of the section for foreign affairs and international ties, Aleksandr Grlickov, today (Wednesday) received Secretary-General of the Socialist Party of Chile Clodomiro Almeyda. At their meeting Grlickov and Almeyda set forth their views on the current international situation and relations in the workers' movement in the world. Almeyda informed his host especially on the situation in Chile and on the struggle of Chilean democratic forces against the military dictatorship, as well as on his view of the situation on Latin America.

Speaking about relations between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the Chilean parties and movements, Grlickov emphasized Yugoslavia's readiness for the further development of ties and cooperation with all parts of the socialist movement of Chile, as well as with other democratic and progressive parties.

STOJANOVIC MEETS AUSTRALIAN CP LEADER 18 MAY

LD182343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Nikola Stojanovic and National Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia B. Taft talked today, Wednesday, on socio-political and economic trends in Yugoslavia and Australia.

Stojanovic informed Taft on LCY activities at the internal and international levels, especially on the implementation of the decision of the [figure indistinct] LCY Congress and the policy of economic stabilization. Taft spoke about the activity of Australian Communists and other progressive forces in the struggle for the preservation of the attainments of the working class.

They assessed positively the cooperation between the two parties and expressed readiness for its further promotion.

Taft is currently on a working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

DRAGOSAVAC WRITES ON ALBANIAN LEADERSHIP

LD121343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- The leadership of neighboring Albania grossly interferes in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, inciting and in various ways supporting Albanian irredentism.

Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac writes the above in the Friday issue of the KOMUNIST periodical, which carries excerpts from one of his major works. Dragosavac adds that First Secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour Enver Hoxha is developing a reactionary "chauvinistc continuity" , which is based on the inciting of hatred among peoples.

Referring to Hoxha's book "Titoists", Dusan Dragosavac stresses that the book is a "primitive irredentist pamphlet, composed of gross falsehoods and half-truths". The book, Dragosavac says, omits all that has been positive in the history of the Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins and Macedonians. Hoxha falsifies the people's liberation struggle of the Yugolslav and the Albanian peoples during the Second World War, precisely in order to rouse one against the other, Dragosavac writes.

Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dragosavac also stresses that the slogan for an "ethnically pure Kosova", advocated by Hoxha, is a policy which suffered an infamous defeat during World War Two. "This policy was the undoing of Hitler, Mussolini and their fascism, and all the Yugolslav peoples and the Albanian people made a major contribution to the victory over fascism", Dragosavac recalls. Dragosavac writes in conclusion that, in this context, Enver Hoxha's irredentists, [word indistinct] the above slogan and with that for a "Greater Albania", in the essence continues fascist ideology.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REPORTS ON POLITICAL CRIMES

LD181332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG) -- Political crimes in the structure of Yugoslavia's overall political crimes account for a mere 0.64 percent and follow a downward trend.

A report on the activities of the Public Prosecutors' Offices on preventing political delinquency in 1982 points out that 516 people were indicted for political crimes last year and this meant a 15-percent decrease as against the previous year. In the same period, 371 convicting sentences were pronounced from among 473 cases in court.

Sixty-two percent of the accused was made up of ethnic Albanians tried for irredentist and nationalist activities, the report quotes statistics. Albanian nationalists stirred up disorders in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, in the spring of 1981. The report draws attention to close ties between Albanian nationalists and the regime of Tirana, capital of Albania, from where propaganda and material aid came.

In an interview a short time ago, Milos Bakic, the federal public prosecutor, said that this small percentage of political crimes in Yugoslavia was kept exaggerated in individual mass information media abroad and this served anti-Yugoslav propaganda purposes. Bakic rejected criticisms saying that the public prosecutors had particularly sharply prosecuting culprits charged with the so-called verbal political offences and qualified such criticisms as quasidemocratic, adding that, Yugoslavia -- like any other society -- must protect its fundamental values that can be offended verbally, too.

In 1982, 340 persons were indicted for verbal offences, i.e. 65 percent of all those charged with political crimes, the report has it. Verbal political offences preclude enemy propaganda, instigation of national hatred, violations against country's respect and spreading of false news. Sentences for these offences rarely exceed several months. The number of the accused of verbal offenses increased last year by 15 per cent, but, the federal public prosecutor explained, this is the result of more effective actions of judiciary organs in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo in thwarting Albanian nationalism.

In the same interview Bakic said that Albanians make up 90 per cent of the state of Kosovo public prosecutor's offices and courts which had prosecuted and passed severe sentences to Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

The public prosecutors' offices explained in their report eight cases of banning the distribution of printed matter over the past year, insisting in this context that no judicature has at any time wanted to appraise the artistic value of a work, but only that which can constitute a criminal offence.

The report explains in detail the eight cases of banning publications and the criminal proceedings instituted against six persons in this connection. Among others, last year's Yugoslav statistical almanac was also banned for not specifically defining the inter-republican borders within Yugoslavia.

The distribution of a map was banned for the same reason. The banned publications include three students' newspapers, one of which grossly ridiculed Leonid Brezhnev in one of its issues.

Several years ago, another students' newspaper was banned for ridiculing the pope. Yugoslav law does not allow insulting of foreign statesmen. Two publications and a poster of the Catholic clergy have been banned because of their political content which the prosecutor's office qualified as political offenses. A collection of documents containing reprinted poems by Gojko Djogo in which Josip Broz Tito's personality is insulted has also been banned.

Bakic also pointed out the existence of a "senseless tendency" to establish political immunity for one category of citizens engaged in art through a committee for the protection of artistic freedoms composed of individual members of the Writers Union of Serbia.

None of the eight banned works or any other work has been incriminated for its artistic message, if at all, there had been such a message, but only for containing a political offense, Bakic said in ending.

RELIGIOUS TEACHER RECEIVES 5-YEAR SENTENCE

LD181324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Tuzla, 18 May (TANJUG) -- After a 2-day trial, Husein Smajic, religious education advisor attached to the Islamic Religious Community Committee in Zvornik, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment today in the district court in Tuzla by a bench of judges presided over by Judge Fetija Pasic.

It was established during the investigation that Husein Smajic committed the criminal act of abuse of religious sentiments, spread national hatred, conducted propaganda against our country and its social order, and abused party and state leaders. During several house parties, and without reference to the Islamic Religious Community Committee in Zvornik, and when giving religious lessons and performing religious rites, Husein Smajic propagated national hatred and intolerance, justified the actions of the war criminal Alojzije Stepinac, and spoke against mixed marriages and donating blood for, or accepting blood of, Serbs.

During mass meetings some time ago, the people of Zvornik municipality most vehemently denounced the actions and statements by Husein Smajic, and today he received the punishment he fully deserved.

SERBIAN SAWP SECTION VIEWS INFORMATION MEDIA

AU171634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[Summary] The section for information of the Serbian Republic SAWP Conference has discussed the problem of further development of self-managing information dissemination. It noted that an enormous majority of journalists are responsibly performing their tasks. They have sincerely accepted the views of the sessions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee and are struggling for the party's views on the role of the press, radio, and television, thereby contributing to the development of our self-managing society. "However, an insignificant number of journalists in individual editorial offices have not followed these positions, something that must also be clearly stated, the section for information concluded at its session."

Momcilo Boskovic reports: "Great results have been achieved in developing the system of information dissemination. But it is also clear that some individual public media have been penetrated by conservative and even hostile views and ideologies, nationalism, bourgeois liberalism, and dogmatism, and by the attempts to deny and invalidate the basic achievements of the society and to put in doubt its socialist and democratic character. The discussions on public information dissemination which we are continuing show that the journalists and journalism are counted upon as one of the important factors of socialist self-management, Stanislav Marinkovic, president of the Association of Journalists of Serbia, pointed out in his introductory report at the session.

"It was stated during the discussion that the recent sessions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee have provided a special impulse to discussions on the further development of the self-managing public information system and the place and role of journalists and journalism. Both sessions have in fact provided strong support to the journalists in strengthening their role, independence, and responsibility for society's self-managing development and in no way have these sessions indicated any underestimation or belittling of journalists, as some individuals want to interpret them.

A new quality can already be noticed in public media: Society's efforts for socio-economic stabilization and further development of self-management are being presented, both in the written and spoken word, more extensively, with greater involvement, and journalistically in a more mature manner.

"However, the phenomena of negative attitudes, belittling what has been achieved, and doubting that we can solve our problems by relying on our own forces have not quite disappeared."

A large number of journalists spoke during a very lively discussion at the session and many of them spoke on training and recruiting young new cadres for journalism. Journalists Gordana Susa and Lilijana Zorkic called attention to the fact that it is difficult to obtain information in working collectives, which are becoming increasingly encapsulated. "One of the conclusions of the session is that now is the time for the journalists to concern themselves more with the current sociopolitical and economic developments and less with the excess situations and issues which we solved earlier."

MACEDONIA LC, PRESIDENCY MEET ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD161523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Skopje, 16 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia held a joint session today to consider topical questions concerning Yugoslavia's international position and our country's cooperation with foreign, especially neighboring, countries.

Both presidencies assessed that world peace is threatened by the existing deterioration in international relations, the arms race between the blocs, and the increased economic crisis in the world. This danger is a characteristic of the wide international community and does not, therefore, exclude Europe or the Balkans.

It was assessed, the statement on this session says, that regarding SFRY cooperation with neighboring countries, relations should be developed in a positive sense and in keeping with mutual interests, which will contribute to peace and security in this area and further afield in Europe.

The session also discussed Macedonia's contribution to the building and implementation of the principled Yugoslav policy of the constant growth of relations and cooperation with neighboring countries. Within the framework of these efforts, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia emphasize that positive efforts should be made to solve the well-known questions with certain neighboring countries concerning the failure to respect the rights of Macedonian national minorities in these countries.

BORBA ON BUREAUCRACY AS CAUSE OF WORK STOPPAGES

AU162024 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May p 2

[Jovan Pjevic commentary: "To the Address of Bureaucracy"]

[Text] The bus drivers of the Ljubljana tourbus organization who recently stopped working for 5 hours to force a working meeting with their management have negated the rather widespread "theory" that only insufficiently aware workers who are primarily or exclusively interested in their personal incomes and their narrow personal interests in general resort to work stoppages.

The tourbus drivers primarily protested against the bureaucratized hierarchy in their own basic organization of associated labor and their work and composite organizations. They publicly stated this with their slogan "down with bureaucracy!"

A detailed and objective analysis of the causes of and motives for this and some other forced working meetings shows that a mild increase in work stoppages is not only a consequence of the general economic crisis and the lag in personal incomes in relation to the cost of living. It is true that among workers there are individuals who primarily consider their own personal and short-term interests. But these individuals are, nevertheless, in the minority. The majority of workers rise against the inefficient spending of hard-earned income, against unncessary and costly administration, and against the undemocratic and nonself-managing decisionmaking and behavior because of difficult work conditions and economic operations as well as difficulties earning income and personal incomes.

The entrepreneurial bureaucracy senses and realizes this very well and therefore tries with all its might to blunt the sharp edge of the workers' criticism aimed against it and to redirect this sharp edge to the "general economic crisis" and "the state."

It is not only the management structures and joint services in the individual basic organization of associated labor that increasingly "suffer" from bureaucratism, but the leaderships of the party and trade union organizations because, if this were not the case, workers would not continue for months to call attention to various unsolved problems and nonself-managing actions and these leaderships would take no action or only take action when workers forced them to do so by stopping work or by some other "irregular" method. Therefore, the increased dissatisfaction which workers manifest in various ways is equally directed against the bureaucratic strata in the party and trade union organizations and their leaderships.

However, when it comes to determining the responsibility for the bureaucratic actions that have been the cause of work stoppages, it is almost exclusively the directors and other management workers, but very infrequently the responsible experts in professional services and almost never the leaderships of the party and trade union organizations that have "to pay for everyone," as though these party and trade union leaderships bore no responsibility for considering and solving in good time the problems to which the workers called attention, for correct and effective actions of management organs, and for human relations. What is naturally necessary in this connection in the interest of the individual collectives and society is to continue to determine the responsibility of all subjective factors in the course of work, without creating an affair and without any settling of accounts, and to carry out the necessary cadre changes to further democratize and humanize relations in working collectives free of family connections, opportunism, sectarianism, and other deformations. Resolute activity in this direction primarily by the sociopolitical organizations is becoming increasingly current and important because there are many indications of undemocratic relations in many working collectives, which is, to a great extent, a consequence of the growth of bureaucratism from which not only the management structures and joint services suffer, but the leaderships of the individual party and trade union organizations.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CRIMES IN SERBIA -- Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Economic crimes in the SR of Serbia without the provinces have been increasing in the past 10 years. In 1982, almost 7,000 economic crimes were registered, which was 133 percent more than in 1971. The damage caused to social property last year was 1.3 billion dinars. The damage caused by fires amounted to 1.1 billion dinars while accidents caused 144 million dinars of damage. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 83 p 3 AU]

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS -- Zagreb, 11 May -- Following their joint session today, the three chambers of the Croatian Assembly held separate sessions at which they elected the following officials for a 1-year term of office: Milorad Indjic as president and Ciril Grabrovec as vice president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; Stipe Tojcic as president and Dragutin Popovcic as vice president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; and Ivica Feketa as president and Etore Poropat as vice president of the Chamber of Communes. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 83 p 4 AU]

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -- Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- According to the reports submitted at today's session of the Regional Committee of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, in the period from 1 January to 25 April of this year, Yugoslavia's exports to the developing countries totaled $650 million, marking a slight increase compared to the same period last year. In the same period this year, Yugoslavia's imports from the developing countries amounted to a total of $472 million -- that is, about one-third less than imports in the same period last year. According to the annual export plans, this year Yugoslavia's total exports of goods and services to developing countries should reach a total of $2.7 billion. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 83 p 1 AU]

RETAIL PRICE INCREASE -- Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Institute for Statistics announces that retail prices in April increased 4.9 percent over March. The total increase in retail prices in the first 4 months of this year is 11.8 percent. The increase in April 1983 over April 1982 was 35.7 percent. In April of this year, retail prices of manufactured goods other than food increased 5.6 percent over March; liquid fuels and lubricants increased 24.6 percent; agricultural implements and tools 15.3 percent; woolen materials 9.3 percent; footwear 8.5 percent; shirts and underwear 7.9 percent; cotton textiles 6.5 percent; hosiery 4.8 percent; ready-made clothes 4.6 percent; fuel and electricity 4.4 percent; and linen and furnishings 4.1 percent. Food products increased by an average of 4.9 percent, of which dairy products made up 5.3 percent and meat products 4.3 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 83 p 4 AU]